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FOREST SERVICE

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THE ROLE OF THE FOREST SERVICE

The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, reaffirms the Forest Service responsibility for national leadership in "forestry."^{1/} That role includes participation in setting national priorities, formulating programs and establishing federal policies that relate to man and his natural environment, especially the forest-related environment. Forestry is the protection and management of forests and forest-related environment and their natural resources. This includes rangeland, grassland, brushland, alpine areas, lakes, ponds and streams and wildlife habitats.

Forests provide for basic necessities of life, such as raw materials, water and oxygen as well as natural environments for many leisure and educational activities. The Forest Service seeks to attain a harmonious relationship between man and his natural environment.

WHAT THE FOREST SERVICE DOES

In carrying out its national forestry leadership role, the Forest Service undertakes a great variety of activities. The major programs are:

1. Forest research program.
2. State and private forestry programs.
3. National forest system programs.
4. Human and community development program.

A brief description of each of the first three major responsibilities precedes each of the respective programs within the Forest Management, Protection and Utilization appropriation. A brief description of the Human and Community Development program precedes the Youth Conservation Corps appropriation.

THE FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT (RPA)

In 1975, the Forest Service, responding to requirements of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (PL 93-378), prepared an assessment of the renewable resources of the Nation's forests and rangelands and a long-range Recommended Program for management of the National Forest System, research and cooperative State and private forestry programs and activities. The Assessment and Recommended Program, along with the President's Statement of Policy, were transmitted by the President to Congress in early 1976. That long-range program covered a period of 44 years--with particular emphasis on FY 76-80.

The Act recognized that resource investments by their nature must be viewed from a long-term perspective. The Recommended Program is the basis for annual budget preparation as viewed in a multi-year context. Forest Service budgets since 1977 have been guided by the Recommended Program Goals and the Statement of Policy.

As a result of government-wide fiscal considerations and other concerns it has been necessary to hold each budget proposed since 1977 to levels substantially less than those presented in the Recommended Program.

Implementation of the Act requires that the Assessment and Program be updated in 1980. Thereafter, the Assessment is to be updated every 10 years and the Program every 5 years. The 1980 update is now complete and the highlights are presented in the following section.

^{1/} This responsibility is delegated to the Chief of the Forest Service under Administrative Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (7 CFR 2.60).

Demands for Forest and Range Resources

As Congress recognized in writing the Resources Planning Act, a basic step in creating a recommended program of Forest Service activities is the description of the present resource situation with projections of future demands for and supplies of renewable resource products. Comprehensive analysis of the benefits and costs of possible supply options is another essential feature. The assessment provides the basic facts, assumptions and some of the analyses needed.

The new Assessment shows that in response to expected increases in population, economic activity, and income, the demands on forest and rangelands and the associated waters for outdoors recreation, wildlife, forage, timber, and water are likely to continue to grow rapidly in the decades ahead. On the other hand, the capacity to meet these demands, assuming a continuation of recent trends in investments in forest and rangeland and water programs and facilities, shows slower increases.

Projected demand and supply for timber suggests that rapid and continuing increases in the prices of stumpage (standing timber) and timber products, relative to the general price level and to prices of most competing materials will occur. The economy must depend, to an increasing degree, on imports of timber products and substitute materials. It also means increased costs to consumers for products such as houses and furniture made wholly or in part from wood; rising environmental costs resulting from the mining, industrial processing, and power generation associated with the increased use of substitute materials, and an acceleration in the rate of use of nonrenewable resources.

The outlook for forage and water is similar in many respects--higher costs to consumers with the associated impacts on the economy, the environment, and society.

With regard to wildlife, fish, and outdoor recreation, the increased demand will place more pressure on available resources. Populations of some species of wildlife and fish may diminish; more pressure on outdoor recreation opportunities will be felt; and a gradual deterioration in the quality of life which the Nation has come to appreciate and expect.

The new Assessment displays the many opportunities on the 1.7 billion acres of forest and rangeland and associated waters to extend and increase supplies of nearly all renewable resource products. For example, improving access through constructing trails, boat landings, and other facilities, and spreading use to underutilized areas can greatly expand recreational opportunities, including those in wilderness areas. There is also a large potential for extending timber supplies through intensive management of the timber inventory, improvements in utilization, and increased efficiency in processing, manufacturing, and construction.

Through reforestation, control of tree spacing and species composition, improved harvesting practices, and other management measures, timber supplies can in time be more than doubled. Under intensive management, forest and range lands have the capability of supporting nearly three times the present volume of range grazing. In addition, they could support much larger numbers of most species of wildlife and increased water yields. The Nation's waters also have the potential to support larger fish and water-fowl populations.

The Renewable Resource Program

Fiscal year 1981 is the first year of implementation for the 1980 update of the RPA Program. This Program is based upon the Assessment, the results of extensive public involvement, quantitative and qualitative analyses, and interaction with conservation leaders and policy-level officials in the Administration and Congress. It is balanced, cost-effective, environmentally sound, and responsive to current and projected needs.

The national goals for the 1980 Program update are:

- Provide national leadership in forestry.
- Manage the renewable resources of the National Forest System under multiple-use sustained-yield principles and reduce or eliminate backlog areas.
- Cooperate with State agencies in providing technical and financial assistance to nonindustrial private forest owners.
- Conduct research and development of scientific knowledge as a basis for improved resource management.
- Provide for basic protection and management of the Nation's forest and rangelands.
- Meet Federal and State environmental protection requirements.
- Emphasize energy conservation.
- Provide for public involvement in decisionmaking.
- Assure equal opportunities and equal access for all persons.
- Provide for protection, facilities, and other support needed.
- Continue emphasis on human and community development efforts that complement other Forest Service activities.

Significant improvements have been made in preparing the 1980 Program in the following areas:

- Relating the program development more closely to the Assessment.
- Relying more heavily on other agencies, both Federal and State, for data.
- Analyzing a broader spectrum of alternative program directions.
- Developing the Program from data obtained from the field.
- Relating more closely with land management planning and State forest resource plans.

The overall Program is a wide variety of activities that can be divided into four major parts: Forest Research, State and Private Forestry, National Forest System, and Human Resource Programs. Although the Program is projected to the year 2030, the primary emphasis is on fiscal years 1981-85.

Forest Research

The research Program will focus on providing a more adequate scientific basis for improved management practices for all forest and range resources. Providing technology to minimize potential adverse environmental effects of management practices, as well as meeting economic needs, has priority. Research will be expanded in problem areas that have been identified as highest priority by the regional and national programs for research and by other research planning efforts. In general, these expanded research areas will aid in: more intensive management and better utilization practices to increase the Nation's timber supply; using biomass for energy, and providing baseline data and technology to backstop new action programs, especially with regard to environmental issues such as range, arid lands, wildlife, and tropical forestry. Improved stewardship of the Nation's natural resources through research in areas such as integrated pest management, land management planning, and air and water pollution abatement is provided.

Additional basic research in all areas, funded through grants, will be modestly increased to provide background knowledge needed for future natural resource management technology. Research programs, including cooperative efforts with cooperating universities and agencies, will be designed to solve resource problems related to all lands.

State and Private Forestry

For State and Private Forestry the Program would provide an increased level of technical assistance and advice to non-Federal landowners for dispersed recreation through State Forestry agencies. The Program would increase technical assistance to enable landowners and managers to increase protection and improvement of fish and wildlife habitats, including threatened and endangered species. The Program would provide a moderate increase in technical and related assistance for forage production on non-Federal forested ranges. Landowners will be encouraged to include range objectives in multipurpose forest land management plans.

Wood production will be the major thrust of State and Private Forestry cooperation. The Program would provide a moderately increased level of technical assistance and advice to nonindustrial private forest landowners for reforestation, timber stand improvement, and timber harvest. Assistance would also be provided to loggers and processors for improved utilization of wood.

Special emphasis is directed, through a 1981 initiative, toward the pine regeneration problem in the Southern States.

In general, there would also be an increase in technical and financial assistance to States to help solve water, mineral, and soil problems. Assistance for water, soils and minerals would be maintained at existing levels for the Western States except for an increase in minerals in the southwest.

National Forest System

The National Forests would continue to supply the public with both developed and dispersed recreation at the current share. The projected demand of 385 million recreation visitor days from National Forests by the year 2025 would be met but not exceeded. Current recreation policies would be continued with increased emphasis on (1) energy efficiency in recreation use and development, and (2) making NFS recreation opportunities more accessible to urban residents. All of the acreage recommended for inclusion in the wilderness system under RARE II along with present wilderness and primitive areas (34.4 million acres) are included in the program.

Wildlife and fish programs will be aggressively implemented. Inventory, coordination of endangered and threatened species habitat requirements, and specific projects are provided for. Habitat improvements consistent with species recovery plans are also included.

The range program is a cost-effective program adjusted to meet social, political, and environmental needs. It covers correction of serious range deterioration while maintaining short-term stability of dependent livestock operators. Minority grazing permittees will continue to benefit. Opportunities for meeting projected higher levels of demand for public land grazing are built into the program. Demonstrations of effective range management that will benefit private as well as public ranges are a key feature.

The Program responds to the projected increased demand for timber reflected in the Assessment and results in a dampening of the rate of the projected price increase for timber products which would prevail if National Forest timber outputs were not increased. The Program provides for the necessary reforestation and TSI to reach the short and long-term output objectives. The Program also maintains or increases the Forest Service share of direct forestry employment in the western Regions as well as creating new employment opportunities in the East.

With regard to water, the Program provides for the inventory and monitoring needed for the timber, range, recreation, wildlife and minerals programs including land management planning. It provides a full program to meet sections 208 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, water rights determination and water related impacts imposed on National Forest System Lands by other agencies. The improvement program includes treatment of degraded areas to restore them to their original productivity potential. Improvement of water yield and water quality where economically justifiable and environmentally sound is provided on the basis of specific needs. The minerals program on National Forest lands is responsive to the President's energy program, the development of hard rock minerals, and local needs for crushed rock and gravel.

The unique importance of the National Forest System is outlined by the following 10 points:

1. These Federal lands provide opportunities for healthful outdoor recreation with a minimum of restrictions. In 1979, the number of recreation visitor-days (each equivalent to one person spending 12 hours) was 220 million, almost one-half of all Federal outdoor recreation and more than twice that provided by any other agency. Outdoor recreation is an important source of supplementary income in many areas, as well as providing recreational opportunities for local residents. In some economically-depressed communities, it has become vitally important.
2. As of September 30, 1979, 80 percent of the total National Wilderness Preservation System is on National Forest System land. The 110 designated wilderness areas contain 15.3 million acres.
3. National Forest System lands provide habitat for a significant amount of the Nation's fish and wildlife. Habitat for 75 species of endangered and threatened fish and wildlife is found on these lands. An average catch of 118 million pounds of salmon, valued at \$100 million (dockside) is provided to commercial and sport fisheries. Expenditures by hunters, fishermen and other wildlife users such as photographers and birdwatchers are an important economic factor for numerous communities near these lands. Achieving species diversity is a key objective of the Forest Service.

4. Some 3.7 million domestic livestock (mature animals) are authorized to graze on National Forest System lands. This benefits about 16,000 rural families by providing essential forage for the animals--typically in the summer months.
5. The National Forests offered 12.2 billion board feet of timber in fiscal year 1978 and 12.4 billion board feet in 1979 for sale to the Nation's forest products industries. Dependence of many forest products industries on National Forest timber continues to increase as a result of depletion of good quality timber on private lands particularly in the west. Without this source there would be significant price increases for consumers of forest products.
6. About 420 million acre-feet of high quality water are provided annually from National Forest System lands. Most Western cities and many in the East, benefit from National Forest management of watersheds essential to adequate municipal supplies. About 20 million acres of Western lands are irrigated for agricultural use with water from National Forests.
7. About \$300 million worth of minerals, oil, and gas are extracted annually from National Forest System lands.
8. These lands produced a cash income in fiscal year 1979 of over \$1.1 billion. Approximately 65 percent was credited to the general fund in the Federal treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The remainder was distributed in accordance with special acts of Congress, including 25 percent of receipts to States and/or counties in which lands are located. These figures do not include over \$90 million of receipts from minerals activities on National Forest System lands that flow to and are reported by the Department of the Interior.
9. The area within National Forest System boundaries is equivalent to about 10 percent of the area of the United States. About 24 percent coincides with areas now experiencing economic distress. Proper management, development and utilization of these lands are important factors in permanent improvement of these local economies. Millions of people who live in and near the National Forest System lands are supported in whole or in part through the many uses of these lands and their resources.
10. There is a rapidly rising demand for special uses of forest land. The Forest Service administers over 78,000 special permits for such things as powerlines, pipelines, micro-wave towers, ski areas, waterpower facilities, and many others.

Human Resource Programs

The Human Resource Programs will slightly increase the level of involvement in employment and training programs for youth, older Americans, and the disadvantaged in response to the national employment and training needs and the opportunities existing in the forestry area. Primary emphasis will be on reducing the backlog of needed National Forest System work.

Relationship to the Fiscal Year 1981 Budget Request

The Recommended RPA Program update and the 1981 budget were developed in concert. A coordinated and integrated approach was used that relied on a common data base that was developed by field units.

This budget request will produce a program that protects the resources; yields a continuing flow of goods and services from the National Forests; assures a continuing program of technical and financial assistance to State and private landowners; and continues an aggressive forest research program.

Some differences may exist between the recommended Program and the FY 1981 budget requests described herein. These are not critically important. The recommended Program will not be finalized until mid-February 1980. At that time the relevant information will be provided to supplement these Explanatory Notes.

Fiscal Year 1981 Operation and
Maintenance and Capital Investment Relationships

	<u>Operation and Maintenance</u>	<u>Capital Investment</u>
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION		
Forest Research:		
Land and Resource Protection Research	\$57,647	- -
Renewable Resource Management and Utilization Research	67,895	- -
Total, Forest Research	125,542	- -
State and Private Forestry:		
Cooperative Land and Resource Protection	36,260	- -
Cooperative Renewable Resource Management and Utilization	20,995	4,276
General Forestry Assistance	3,390	- -
Total, State and Private Forestry	60,645	4,276
National Forest System:		
Land and Resource Protection	313,976	45,795
Renewable Resource Management and Utilization	391,965	125,615
Total, National Forest System	705,941	171,410
TOTAL FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION	892,128	175,686
Construction and Land Acquisition	- -	373,415
Youth Conservation Corps	55,000	- -
Acquisition of Lands--Special Acts	- -	754
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	- -	446
Rangeland Improvement	- -	6,800
Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities .	3,900	- -
Timber Salvage Sales	11,200	- -
Permanent Appropriations		
Working Funds	51,220	137,730
Payments to States	320,000	- -
Cooperative Work, Forest Service (Trust Fund)	21,350	75,050
TOTAL, REGULAR FOREST SERVICE	\$1,354,798	\$769,881

THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA) requires the incorporation of standards and guidelines in land and resource management plans developed for the National Forest System. Final regulations to guide land and resource management planning were published in the Federal Register September 17, 1979. Implementation was effective November 5, 1979.

The regulations set forth a process for developing, adopting, and revising land and resource management plans. They prescribe how land and resource management planning is to be conducted. The resulting plans will provide for multiple use and sustained yield of goods and services from the National Forests. The regulations also contain requirements and the conditions when harvest schedule alternatives that depart from nondeclining even-flow are to be considered and formulated. Planning is being accelerated on Forests where such departure might be possible.

The Act and its implementing System regulations require an integration of planning for all uses of National Forest lands. Public participation in the development, review, and revision of land and resource management plans, and the coordination of such plans with those of State and local governments and other Federal agencies is also required.

Regional plans, developed under NFMA, will provide guidelines for planning on each forest. Forest plans are then used as input to the RPA update, which helps to insure the validity and consistency of the RPA Program.

Forest plans will specify how each National Forest will contribute to the goals and objectives set in the regional plan. Although NFMA requires that all forest plans be completed by September 30, 1985, the Chief has targeted completion two years earlier than that date.

Actual and projected accomplishments include:

	FY 1979 (filed)	FY 1980 (to be prepared)	FY 1981 (to be prepared)
Environmental statements for <u>unit plans</u> filed			
Draft	14	- -	- -
Final	35	- -	- -
Draft plans to be prepared under <u>NFMA</u>			
Forest (total 132 Forests)	- -	15	32
Region	- -	9 (all)	- -
Cost (thousand dollars)	\$19,860	\$21,000	\$22,500

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Forest Service maintains its central office in Washington with program activities decentralized to 9 regional offices, 121 forest supervisors' offices, 661 ranger districts and other administrative units, 2 State and private forestry area offices, 8 forest and range experiment stations, and the Forest Products Laboratory.

Location of headquarters offices:

Regional offices:	Missoula, Montana	Portland, Oregon
	Denver, Colorado	Atlanta, Georgia
	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
	Ogden, Utah	Juneau, Alaska
	San Francisco, California	

State and private forestry area offices: Broomall, Pennsylvania
Atlanta, Georgia

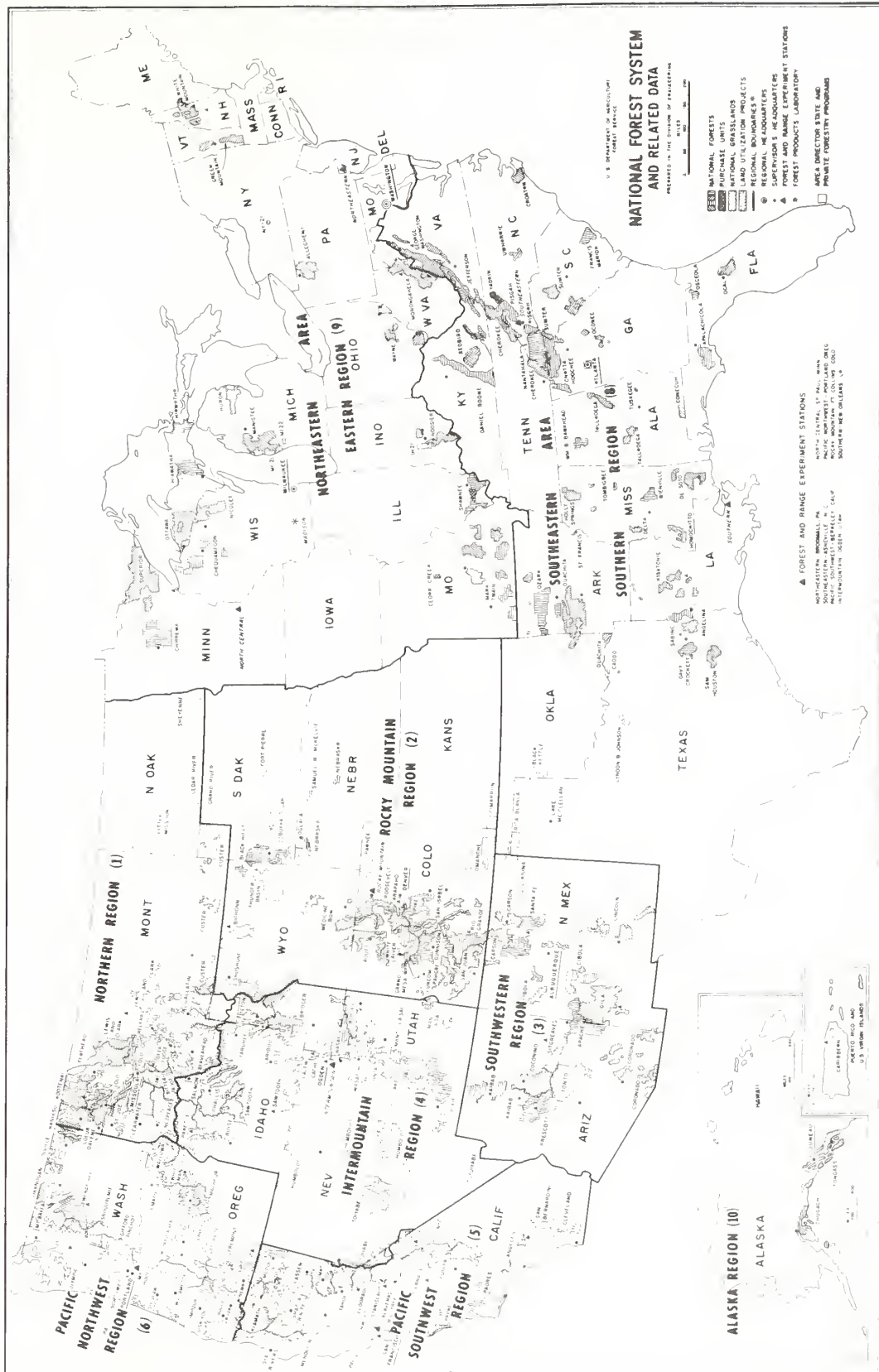
Experiment stations:	Ogden, Utah	Berkeley, California
	St. Paul, Minnesota	Fort Collins, Colorado
	Broomall, Pennsylvania	Asheville, North Carolina
	Portland, Oregon	New Orleans, Louisiana

Forest Products Laboratory: Madison, Wisconsin

National Forest, National Grasslands, and Utilization lands administered by the Forest Service are located in all States except the following seven:

Delaware	Massachusetts
Hawaii	New Jersey
Iowa	Rhode Island
Maryland	

Exhibit I



Summary of Estimated Appropriations and Receipts
(Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Available 1979 (1)</u>	<u>Estimated Available 1980 (2)</u>	<u>Budget Estimate 1981 (3)</u>
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION:			
Forest Research:			
Land and Resource Protection Research ..	\$53,393	\$51,088	\$57,647
Renewable Resource Management and Utilization Research	57,554	57,707	67,895
Total, Forest Research	110,947	108,795	125,542
STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY:			
Cooperative Land and Resource Protection 1/	54,852	42,864	36,260
Cooperative Renewable Resource Manage- ment and Utilization.....	21,343	20,728	25,271
General Forestry Assistance	4,416	9,287	3,390
Total, State and Private Forestry	80,611	72,879	64,921
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM:			
Land and Resource Protection 1/.....	358,126	326,605 2/	359,771
Renewable Resource Management and Utilization 1/	457,182	498,927	517,580
Total, National Forest System	815,308	825,532	877,351
TOTAL, FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION	1,006,866	1,007,206	1,067,814
Construction and Land Acquisition 1/.....	430,010	423,412	373,415
Youth Conservation Corps	60,000	54,000	55,000
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests-- Special Acts	385	325	754
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges	239	155	446
Rangeland Improvements 1/.....	5,357	5,900	6,800
Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities 1/	3,459	3,850	3,900
Timber Salvage Sales 1/ 3/.....	15,387	11,000	11,200
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:			
Working Funds:			
Expenses, Brush Disposal 1/	42,739	40,509	40,600
Licensee Programs:			
Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl 1/.....	107	300	300
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements 1/	34	50	50
Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund (10% Fund)	73,528	94,865	128,000

Item	Available 1979	Estimated Available 1980	Budget Estimate 1981
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS CONT.			
Working Funds cont.			
Timber Purchaser Roads Constructed by Forest Service.....	36,000	47,000 4/	20,000
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations, Working Funds	152,408	182,724	188,950
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS:			
Payments to States			
Payment to Minnesota	262	675	675
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands	1,372	1,300	1,800
Payments to School Funds, Arizona and New Mexico	210	203	210
Payments to States, National Forests Fund	238,671	276,985	317,315
Subtotal, Permanent Appropriations, Payments to States	240,605	279,163	320,000
TOTAL, PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.....	393,115	461,887	508,950
TRUST FUNDS	140,053	96,609	96,400
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	\$2,054,769	\$2,064,344	\$2,124,679
Receipts:			
Power	\$426	\$434	\$594
Mineral leases and permits 5/	15,920	16,594	19,051
Land uses	1,781	1,884	1,989
National Grasslands and land utilization.	7,525	8,442	10,013
Timber and forest products	796,284	879,241	977,697
Grazing	11,325	12,835	12,330
Recreation, admission and user fees	16,403	17,893	20,253
Oregon and California grant lands 6/	31,346	32,921	29,267
Subtotal, National Forest Fund	881,010	970,044	1,071,194
Timber Purchaser Road Credit ..	154,727	226,075	210,000
K-V Collections	111,452	75,081	74,000
Total, Receipts	\$1,147,189	\$1,271,200	\$1,355,194

1/ In addition, prior year balances are available.

2/ Excludes proposed FY 1980 Fighting Forest Fire supplemental of \$100.7 million

3/ Includes \$12,387,000 of receipts, based on permanent authority.

4/ Since the budget was enacted, funding available under the small purchaser election for Forest Service construction (permanent appropriation) was increased by \$32,000,000 (from \$15,000,000 to \$47,000,000). If the obligations occur as expected, the increase under this option will be offset by a corresponding reduction in Purchaser Construction. This would result in a total construction program of \$494,280,000 in FY 1980.

5/ Excluded receipts from public domain land which total approximately \$90 million and are reported through the Department of the Interior.

6/ Account established for Oregon and California railroad grant lands, for which receipts are transferred to the Department of the Interior for distribution under the Acts of August 28, 1937, June 24, 1954, and August 3, 1961 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-g).

Objective

To fund work activities or services that:

- (a) Cannot be readily identified with a specific program.
- (b) Are logically assessed against all appropriations available to the Forest Service.

The components of GA are:

Line management - All costs of the following positions are attributed to general administration:

- (a) Chief, Associate Chief, Deputy and Associate Deputy Chiefs for Administration, and Programs and Legislation.
- (b) Regional Forester and Deputy for Administration.
- (c) Station Directors, Deputies, and Assistant Directors for Planning and Applications and Research Support Services.
- (d) Area Directors and the Assistant to the Director.
- (e) Forest Supervisors and Deputy for Administration.
- (f) District Ranger.

The following positions may meet the criteria for general administration depending on the duties and responsibilities assigned:

- (a) Deputy Forest Supervisor other than Deputies for Resource and Administration.

Common services - services which cannot be attributed to specific programs or which are properly charged to all appropriations available. Examples of this are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Personnel management | (f) RPA coordination |
| (b) Property management | (g) Civil rights |
| (c) Procurement | (h) Records management systems disposition |
| (d) Fiscal and accounting management | (i) Management analysis |
| (e) Budget development and execution | |

The following costs may meet the criteria for general administration when they service general administration personnel or activities:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (a) Utilities | (c) Maintenance of facilities (research) |
| (b) Rents | (d) Janitorial |

The following chart displays the actual and estimated dollars that are internally programed for the General Administration account. The dollar figures shown are included in the appropriation totals that follow in the body of the Explanatory Notes and have been extracted here for illustrative purposes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>1979</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>Estimate</u>
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION			
Forest Research	\$ 16,650	\$ 16,319	\$ 17,500
State and Private Forestry	3,454	3,104	2,791
National Forest System	<u>141,178</u>	<u>127,178</u>	<u>135,112</u>
TOTAL, FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION	161,282	146,601	155,403
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION	35,468	31,922	27,123
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS	2,667	2,400	2,400
RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS	74	69	72
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES	684	616	632
TIMBER SALVAGE SALES	1,504	1,354	1,410
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, WORKING FUNDS	10,359	9,324	9,350
WORKING CAPITAL FUND	6,511	5,860	6,210
COOPERATIVE WORK, FOREST SERVICE (Trust Funds)	<u>17,028</u>	<u>15,325</u>	<u>16,091</u>
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	235,577	213,471	218,691
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS	9,318	8,386	8,805
GRAND TOTAL	\$244,895	\$221,857	\$227,496

FOREST SERVICE
CONSOLIDATED SCHEDULE OF PERMANENT POSITIONS PAID
FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE FOREST SERVICE

DETAIL OF PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1979 Actual	1980 Estimate	1981 Estimate
Executive level V	- -	- -	- -
ES-6	6	7	7
ES-5	12	9	9
ES-4	33	29	29
ES-3	4	2	2
ES-2	1	5	5
ES-1	3	7	7
Subtotal	59	59	59
GS-18	- -	- -	- -
GS-17	2	2	2
GS-16	5	5	5
GS-15	198	196	195
GS-14	553	547	540
GS-13	1,507	1,492	1,474
GS-12	2,549	2,524	2,493
GS-11	4,102	4,061	4,012
GS-10	56	55	54
GS-9	4,208	4,176	4,125
GS-8	187	185	183
GS-7	3,422	3,388	3,347
GS-6	1,168	1,156	1,142
GS-5	2,620	2,594	2,563
GS-4	1,563	1,547	1,528
GS-3	486	481	475
GS-2	56	55	54
GS-1	3	3	3
Subtotal	22,685	22,467	22,195
Grades established by the Administrator, Agency for International Development:			
FC-10, \$26,022 to \$33,825	4	4	4
Ungraded	1,264	1,251	1,236
Total permanent positions	24,012	23,781	23,494
Unfilled positions, end of year	2,054	1,796	1,549
Total permanent employment, end of year (including five worker trainee positions not subject to PFF ceiling)	21,958	21,985	21,945

There are eleven separate appropriation accounts and four payment accounts which include over 26 programs in the Forest Service budget, and at least ten appropriation activities representing allocations from other agencies which are required to carry out Forest Service responsibilities. The Forest Service is organized to meet the overall responsibilities, not to meet the responsibility of each activity. An employee or group of employees may work on several activities during the course of a year. It is not possible to determine the positions involved in a single activity. Therefore, a consolidated schedule of permanent positions is presented.

Justification of Change in Language

Proposed change in language:

State and Private Forestry: For necessary expenses of cooperating with, and providing technical and financial assistance to States, Territories, possessions, and others; and for forest insect and disease[, and noxious farm weed] activities, [\$72,879,000], \$64,921,000: [Provided, That \$20,453,000 appropriated for forest insect and disease activities], of which \$61,531,000 shall remain available for obligation until September 30, [1981]1982, to carry out activities authorized in Public Law 95-313.

Justification for change:

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95 313) is the authorizing legislation for the following State and Private Forestry programs: Forest Insect and Disease Management, Rural Fire Prevention and Control, Rural Forestry Assistance, Urban Forestry Assistance, and Assistance in Management, Planning, and Technology Implementation.

This Act also authorizes funds appropriated for the above programs to remain available until expended. Authorization for funding on a no-year basis, although desirable, is not necessary. But, if Cooperative Forestry Assistance activities are to be carried out effectively and efficiently with the States, funds need to be available for two years.

Annual appropriations have caused the termination of certain cooperative activities and have resulted in interruptions and/or delays which have further extended the lengthy response time typically associated with forestry activities. Authorizing Cooperative Forestry Assistance appropriations to be available for two years would greatly increase program effectiveness.

A major problem associated with single-year appropriations is the diversity of State fiscal years which makes it extremely difficult for the Federal Government to be responsive to individual State needs. Of the 50 States and 3 territories now participating in Cooperative Forestry Assistance programs, 21 are funded on a biennial budget and all but one operate on fiscal years different than the Federal fiscal year. Because State and Federal fiscal years do not coincide, States frequently cannot be fully effective in use of the Federal funds.

States have had significant problems in adjusting their programs and budgets to bring them into agreement with Federal funding. A substantial portion of Cooperative Forestry Assistance funds require State matching funds, yet State fiscal years precede the Federal fiscal year by three to six months. This means that State funds must be justified and appropriated before the level and mix of Federal funding is known. Because of this, State matching funds often are not available to fully respond to changed program emphasis or new initiatives developed by the Forest Service or directed by Congress. Many State forestry agencies simply must wait until the following fiscal year when State funds are appropriated before they can participate; others lose precious time before their program budget amendments can be made. In either case, by the time many States are able to proceed the Federal fiscal year is nearing the end and the Federal funds cannot be fully or effectively obligated for the purposes directed by Congress. The funds must often be returned even though the State had intended to participate.

States can only claim Federal dollars as partial reimbursement for State obligations. Without assurance of extended Federal funding--something which is often impossible to provide, as was the case for Rural Fire Prevention and Control, Urban and Forestry Assistance, and the Dutch elm disease programs for fiscal year 1980, many States cannot initiate new programs and projects or expand the services of existing ones.

Availability of Cooperative Forestry Assistance funds for two years would provide the continuity needed to keep programs operating in spite of the barriers presented by differing fiscal years. A two-year appropriation would also prevent small unanticipated surplus funds from accumulating over a period of years as could happen with a continuing appropriation.

Before two-year funds were made available for Forest Insect and Disease Management activities, many suppression projects had to be cancelled because funds were not available after the end of a fiscal year, yet the biological development of the pests was such that treatment could not be conducted earlier. Similarly, other cooperative forestry activities also occur at or near the close of the fiscal year: seed collection nursery sowing, and seedling production activities are interdependent. Seed collection occurs in the Fall for most species. If a poor seed year occurs, nursery production might have to be scaled down with the subsequent production of trees needing to be increased the following fiscal year. If funding were available on a two-year basis flexibility would be provided to finance the additional effort the following year.

Under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, individual States furnish annual programs of work as a basis for sharing Federal funds. Upon preparation of more comprehensive State forest resources programs, the States are also eligible for a consolidation of annual financial assistance payments for programs under this Act in lieu of functional cost-sharing mechanisms, formulas, or agreements. The intent of this section of the Act is to provide States flexibility in funding in order to carry out program activities more efficiently and effectively. The complex mixture and nature of State forestry activities changes over time and flexibility is essential to increase program effectiveness. The ability to carry funds over from one fiscal year to the next will provide greater continuity and better flexibility for the individual States to carry out their programs.

Administrative Provisions

Delete the following paragraph of the current administrative provisions:

"None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to change the boundaries of any region, to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for Research, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the U.S. Senate and the Committee on Agriculture in the U.S. House of Representatives."

This paragraph restricts the flexibility needed to make changes to improve organization effectiveness and efficiency. The Forest Service will continue to consult with Appropriations Committees, Committees on Agriculture and Forestry, and individual members of Congress concerned prior to effecting any such change.

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Research					
Dollars in thousands ...	\$108,795		\$114,336	\$125,542	+\$11,206
PFT person-years	2,736		2,736	2,751	+15
State and Private Forestry					
Dollars in thousands ...	72,879		74,174	64,921	-9,253
PFT person-years	452		452	429	-23
National Forest System					
Dollars in thousands ...	825,532		862,334	877,351	+15,017
PFT person-years	11,647		11,647	11,726	+79
Total, Forest Protection and Utilization	\$1,007,206		\$1,050,844	\$1,067,814	+\$16,970
PFT person-years	14,835		14,835	14,906	+71

Calculation of Base

A base was determined by continuing the fiscal year 1980 Appropriation Act level for all activities except those defined as capital improvements. To this figure the following adjustments were made (dollars in thousands):

Forest Research:	
Increase for Pay Act of October 1979	\$5,378
Increase for GSA Standard Level Users Charges (SLUC)	163
Total, Forest Research Adjustments	5,541
State and Private Forestry Cooperation:	
Increase for Pay Act of October 1979	1,226
Increase for GSA Standard Level Users Charges (SLUC)	69
Total, State and Private Forestry Adjustments	1,295
National Forest System:	
Increase for Pay Act of October 1979	35,701
Increase for GSA Standard Level Users Charges (SLUC)	1,101
Total, National Forest System Adjustments	36,802
Grand Total, Forest Management, Protection and Utilization	\$43,638

Listing of Available Authorities

The Act of June 4, 1897 (Organic Administration Act of 1897, as amended;
(16 U.S.C. 473-478, 479-482,551)

Section 24

Administrative, Protection and Management
(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR RAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 81-348, Act of October 11, 1949, (Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act); (16 U.S.C. 581j); P.L. 92-421, Supplemental National Forest Reforestation Fund (16 U.S.C. 516C)

Sections 1 and 2

Reforestation

(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

P.L. 92-421 - 1980 \$65,000,000, expires 6/30/87

P.L. 81-348 - Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964 (National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act); (16 U.S.C. 532-538)

Section 1-7

Construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails

(05-96) 12-2262 302 SEPW HPWT SENR HIIA

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 92-82, Sisk Act of 1971 (16 U.S.C. 551a); Cooperative Law Enforcement
No specific authorization

P.L. 93-378, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act,
August 17, 1974 as amended; (16 U.S.C. 1601 note)

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5

Forest resources planning and evaluation

(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 93-643, Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956; (23 U.S.C. 101 and 205);

Construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails
no expiration date specified

P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976; (43 U.S.C. 1751);

Section 401; as amended by P.L. 95-514, Public Rangelands Improvement

Act of 1978, October 25, 1978, 92 Stat. 1803 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908);

Sections 5,9

Range Management

(05-96) 12-5207 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as may be necessary

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1976:

(16 U.S.C. 472a-i)

Sections 1-14

Amends Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource
Planning Act of 1974.

(05-96) 12-5204-302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified.

Reforestation - \$200,000 annually

P.L. 95-307, Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978,
(16 U.S.C. 1641-1647)

Section 2-9

Forestry research for reforestation, timber growing, and
resource protection

(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 95-313, Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, July 1, 1978
(16 U.S.C. 2102-2110)

Section 3,5-8

Cooperation in rural fire control; rural and urban forestry;
insect, and disease control; and, other technical and management
assistance.

(05-96) 12-1100 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress for regular
program and to establish and replenish disaster fund,
no expiration data specified

P.L. 95-420, Sikes Act Amendment of 1978, October 5, 1978, 92 Stat. 921
(16 U.S.C. 670o(b))

Sections 1-3

Cooperative wildlife agreements for habitat improvements.

Authorization: \$12,000,000

P.L. 95-495, Act of October 21, 1978, 92 Stat. 1649

Establishing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Boundary
Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area.

Authorization - \$8,000,000 an additional for resource
Section 6(c)(1) management activities on Forest Service
lands outside the wilderness.

Section 6(c)(2) \$3,000,000 an additional for grants to
the State for resource management activities
activities on State and private lands.

Sections 5(d),11(f),18(e), and 19

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1100-0-1-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Direct program			
1. Forest research:			
(a) Land and resource protec- tion research	50,790	52,540	57,647
(b) Renewable resource manage- ment and utilization research	56,710	59,579	67,895
Total forest research	107,500	112,119	125,542
2. State and private forestry:			
(a) Cooperative land and re- source protection	47,587	43,019	36,260
(b) Cooperative renewable re- source management and utilization	22,419	21,163	25,271
(c) General forestry assist- ance	9,608	9,531	3,390
Total State and private forestry	79,614	73,713	64,921
3. National Forest System:			
(a) Land and resource pro- tection	315,516	338,427	359,771
(b) Renewable resource manage- ment and utilization	438,660	528,135	517,580
Total National Forest System	754,176	866,562	877,351
Total direct program	941,290	1,052,394	1,067,814
Reimbursable program:			
1. Forest research	3,169	3,000	3,000
2. State and private forestry	812	800	800
3. National Forest System	60,543	8,700	10,800
Total reimbursable program	64,524	12,500	14,600
Total program costs, funded <u>1</u> /	1,005,814	1,064,894	1,082,414
Change in selected resources (undelivered orders)	23,871	....	....
10.00 Total obligations	1,029,685	1,064,894	1,082,414
(Mono cast: 21.5)	22 (Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

STANDARD FORM 300

July 1964, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
300-101

300-101

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1100-0-1-302			
<u>Financing:</u>			
Offsetting collections from:			
11.00 Federal funds	-61,024	-10,500	-12,600
14.00 Non-Federal sources	-3,500	-2,000	-2,000
17.00 Recovery of prior-year obligations	-1,215	....	....
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-15,428	-17,725	....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	17,725	....	....
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing ...	-40,402	....	....
Budget authority	925,841	1,034,669	1,067,814
Budget authority:			
40.00 <u>Appropriation</u>	925,841	1,007,206	1,067,814
44.20 <u>Supplemental for civilian</u> <u>pay raises</u> .....	....	27,463	....
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Forest management, protection and utilization .....	....	1,034,669	1,067,814
Forest protection and utilization ...	924,319	....	....
Assistance to States for tree improvement	1,522	....	....
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5) 23	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Type size:
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STANDARD FORM 304
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1100-0-1-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	286,954	330,239	353,355
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	152,421	180,918	193,582
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	37,726	41,553	44,462
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	6,122	6,555	7,013
Total personnel compensation.....	483,223	559,265	598,412
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	55,738	64,066	68,550
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	60	86	84
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	37,697	30,517	29,856
22.0 Transportation of things.....	34,650	37,932	37,046
23.1 Standard level user charges	14,733	15,081	16,414
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent	30,410	33,314	32,536
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	7,623	8,329	8,134
25.0 Other services.....	147,550	136,855	113,587
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	55,434	60,717	59,298
31.0 Equipment.....	23,394	25,633	25,034
32.0 Lands and structures.....	18,730	20,498	20,019
33.0 Investments and loans			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	51,781	56,704	55,379
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	422	474	465
43.0 Interest and dividends			
44.0 Refunds			
direct			
99.0 Total obligations.....	961,445	1,049,471	1,064,814

GPO : 1969 O-340-462 (62-J)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1100-0-1-302			
FOREST SERVICE--Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	3,242	3,469	3,712
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	1,739	1,861	1,991
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	1,127	1,206	1,290
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	202	216	231
Total personnel compensation.....	6,310	6,752	7,224
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	501	536	574
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	582	437	570
22.0 Transportation of things.....	329	247	322
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	424	328	415
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	310	232	303
25.0 Other services.....	52,865	1,572	2,056
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	2,061	1,549	2,018
31.0 Equipment.....	569	427	557
32.0 Lands and structures.....	465	349	455
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	108	81	106
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
reimbursable			
Total obligations.....	64,524	12,500	14,600
Total obligations, Forest Service	1,025,969	1,061,971	1,079,414

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1100-0-1-302			
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	847	847	847
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	222	222	222
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	29	29	29
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	1,098	1,098	1,098
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	110	77	80
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	254	177	185
22.0 Transportation of things.....	52	36	38
23. 2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	13	9	9
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	718	500	522
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	124	87	89
31.0 Equipment.....	92	64	67
32.0 Lands and structures.....	7	5	5
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	1,248	870	907
Total obligations, Allocation Accounts.....	3,716	2,923	3,000
99.0 Total obligations.....	1,029,685	1,064,894	1,082,414
Obligations are distributed as follows:			
Department of Agriculture:			
Forest Service.....	1,025,969	1,061,971	1,079,414
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	....	100	100
Science and Education Administra- tion:			
Agricultural Research.....	378	300	300
Cooperative Research.....	1,170	1,000	1,000
Department of the Interior.....	2,168	1,523	1,600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION
Personnel Summary

Identification code 12-1100-0-1-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
FOREST SERVICE			<i>29,045</i>
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions..	14,680	14,539	14,363
Total compensable work-years.....	28,856	28,952	→ 29,045
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(12,187)	(12,961)	(12,067)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(1,378)	(1,378)	(1,378)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600
Reimbursable:			
Total number of permanent positions..	150	156	154
Total compensable work-years.....	250	267	269
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(109)	(116)	(120)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions....	223	223	223
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(165)	(165)	(165)
Total compensable work-years.....	388	388	388
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions...	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600
(Mono cast: 21.5)	28 (Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

FOREST RESEARCH

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Land and Resource Protection					
Dollars in thousands	\$51,088		\$53,441	\$57,647	+\$4,206
PFT person-years ...	1,125		1,125	1,131	+6
Renewable Resources Management and Utilization					
Dollars in thousands	57,707		60,895	67,895	+\$7,000
PFT person-years ...	1,611		1,611	1,620	+9
Total Forest Research				^{1/}	
Dollars in thousands	108,795		114,336	125,542	+\$11,206
PFT person-years ...	2,736		2,736	2,751	+15

^{1/} Includes \$400,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P.L. 94-495).

Forest Service research develops technologies needed for public land management activities; constitutes an impartial source of relevant information for dealing with public policy issues in forestry; addresses short-and long-term problems in basic and applied research which are not dealt with by the private sector; and provides a broad variety of technical information and guidance for decisions by small private forest landowners, small businessmen, State agencies and commissions, and individual citizens.

Most industrial research is directed toward maintaining or improving the competitive position of the firm and is specific to the particular goals of the individual company. Marketing and product development research by the private sector concentrates mainly on short-term applied problems to advance corporate profits. However, the Forest Service supports and stimulates extra-mural forestry research with much broader objectives by providing financial assistance through grants and cooperative agreements with public and/or private agencies, institutions, universities, organizations and individuals. This research capability complements in-house capability, fosters strong cooperation among forest research organizations, and frequently provides a means of achieving new goals without increasing the federal work force.

Forest Service Research also supports international forestry and environmental efforts. With new legislation, the "Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978" and Section 1458 of the "National Agricultural Research, Extension and Teaching Policy Act of 1977," the Forest Service is taking a more active role in providing international policy and program advice and assistance to other United States agencies, to the United Nations agencies, and to foreign countries.

Land and Resource Protection Research

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$51,088		\$53,441	\$57,647	+\$4,206
PFT person-years ...	1,125		1,125	1,131	+6

Objective

To provide basic knowledge and improved technology in the protection of resources from fire, insects, and diseases; in the reclamation of surface mined areas; in the evaluation of renewable resources; and in land and resource economics.

Program Description

Land and Resource Protection Research develops scientific knowledge to:

- Protect vegetation and other forest and rangeland resources (including threatened and endangered plants and animals and wood products) from fire, diseases, noxious plants, animals, air pollutants, and other agents through biological, chemical, mechanical and other prevention and control methods and systems.
- Protect people, natural resources, and property from wildfires in rural areas.
- Understand, predict and modify weather and other environmental conditions that affect the protection and management of forests and rangelands.
- Provide an array of effective reclamation alternatives for restoration and protection of surface-mined land.
- Develop economic guidelines related to the management and protection of all forest and rangeland resources and products.
- Support the survey and analysis of forest and rangeland renewable resources and make and keep a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective conditions and requirements for renewable resources, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of the land.

An increase of \$4,206,000 from the base for Land and Resource Protection Research is composed of the following:

1. An increase of \$1,000,000 for the Eastern Hardwoods research program will develop new knowledge to improve the hardwood resource and increase its utilization while maintaining environmental quality. Eastern hardwood volumes have increased by 50 percent the last 25 years. This underutilized resource has the potential of relieving pressure in softwood supplies by substitution of hardwoods for softwoods and by providing biomass for energy. This portion of the program, concerned with hardwood inventory and economic evaluation, will:
 - Provide improved inventory data on the eastern hardwood resource.
 - Determine the availability of hardwoods for energy.
 - Develop simplified techniques for assessing total forest biomass.
 - Assess economic opportunities for substitution of hardwoods for softwoods.
 - Develop improved methods for marketing underutilized low quality hardwoods.
2. An increase of \$700,000 for Softwood Timber Supply research will develop new knowledge and technology to reduce regeneration delays and improve utilization of what is now waste wood. This portion of the program, concerned with softwood inventory and economic evaluation, will:
 - Develop economic guidelines for public and private investments in reforestation and stand conversion.

- Characterize and analyze economic availability of forest residues usable for products and energy.
 - Analyze softwood regeneration problem on small private nonindustrial lands in the South and develop appropriate remedial incentive measures.
3. An increase of \$1,200,000 for Integrated Pest Management research will develop new knowledge to control selected pests. The research will include biological as well as chemical controls to speed Integrated Pest Management for:
- Parasitic control of the larch casebearer.
 - Silvicultural and chemical control for mountain pine and Southern pine beetles.
 - Cone and seed insects population dynamics and control strategies.
 - Fusiform rust control strategies in Southern pines.
 - Spruce budworm control methods.
 - Environmentally safe bait-block control for termites.
 - Insects and diseases of Eastern hardwoods.
 - Diseases of Western conifers.
4. An increase of \$600,000 for Surface Mineland Rehabilitation research will focus on the research aspects of surface mineland rehabilitation with specific emphasis on arid lands and oil shale problems in the West and redevelopment of coal fields in the East.
5. An increase of \$706,000 for increased operating costs in order to sustain performance levels for continuing programs. These are non-salary costs of doing business and cover cost increases for such things as equipment, supplies, utilities and contracting.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

	1979 <u>Actual</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Scientist person-years (Number)	387	395	416	+21
Number of Scientists	391	400	421	+21

Forest Fire Research

Fire Behavior Can Be Predicted. Research conducted for several years at the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory at Missoula, Montana, has led to completion of mathematical models of fire behavior and fire danger. Because the models required either a computer or slow laborious hand calculation, their use was limited. However, research in 1979 in cooperation with Texas Instruments Corporation led to the development of a micro-chip to be used in hand-held calculators. The calculators are being used by most Federal and State wildland protection agencies for solving a wide variety of fire management and control problems such as determining the optimum time and location of prescribed burns.

Appraising Forest Fuels. Wildfires can be a particularly serious problem when they burn in heavy fuel concentrations that result from timber harvesting or thinning. Yet the costs for fuel disposal amount to more than \$33 million annually for the Forest Service and are rapidly increasing. Consequently, Rocky Mountain Station scientists have developed a fuel and fire modeling system that includes fire occurrence probabilities, fuel qualities, weather and suppression capability. Managers in the Rocky Mountain area are using the model to determine the most cost effective fuel treatment strategy. Other Federal, State, and industrial foresters will also benefit.

Weather Information For Foresters. Many forestry operations including fire control, tree planting, nursery spraying, and dispersion of smoke from prescribed burns are influenced by weather conditions. Weather information is essential for good management. Fire scientists at the Southern Fire Laboratory at Macon, Georgia, have developed a system that gives foresters the local weather information they need - much of it in map form via computer terminal. Year long use of the system is being made by most federal and State forestry agencies and several large lumber and paper companies throughout the southeast.

Mobilizing To Prevent Fires Before They Start. Traditionally, forestry agencies have mobilized their fire fighting resources after a fire has started. Until recently they could not take such action beforehand because no one knew when or where a fire would start. However, scientists at the Riverside Fire Laboratory in southern California have developed statistical tools that predict the number of man-caused fires that are likely to start during a given day of the week. These predictions and advance warnings were used during the past year in southern California. Suppression forces were alerted, fire prevention specialists were mobilized and their combined efforts directed to specific fire locations where high probability of fire occurrence was forecast.

Forest Insects Research

Understanding and Controlling the Larch Casebearer. The larch casebearer, introduced into the United States from Europe, is the most serious insect enemy of western larch. The pest has spread throughout most of the areas where western larch is found and can cause tree mortality or severe reduction in tree growth. A new publication summarizes research on the larch casebearer, begun soon after discovery of the insect in 1957. Emphasis was given to research on biological control using small parasitic wasps native to the casebearer's homeland. These are now established in the casebearer populations and promise to provide effective control of the casebearer. The new publication brings together a wealth of information on biology, damage symptoms, ways to assess outbreaks, and chemical and biological control. It should be a valuable aid to forest managers in the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington as well as to others interested in the larch casebearer problem.

A Biological Strategy Developed for Pine Shoot Borer Control. The western pine shoot borer is a pest of ponderosa and jeffrey pine plantations throughout the western United States. It can cause reductions in tree growth estimated to equal \$200 per acre. A biological strategy has been developed to control the shoot borer with an artificial version of the insect's own pheromone (sex attractant). The pheromone, applied by aircraft confuses male moths, preventing them from finding and mating with females thus blocking reproduction. Once the pheromone is registered for commercial use, this technology will be useful to major industrial and government timberland managers for protecting ponderosa and jeffrey pines in the plantations of the West Coast and Pacific Northwest States. Its use will help to avoid harmful effects to the environment from use of conventional chemical insecticides.

The Douglas-Fir Tussock Moth: A Synthesis. The Douglas-fir tussock moth is a major defoliator of interior Douglas-fir and true fir forests of western North America. Explosive outbreaks develop periodically and cause severe timber mortality and growth loss. This adversely affects local economies and forest management objectives. An accelerated program of research and development has been completed with the objective of providing the forest manager with pest management strategies for reducing losses to the tussock moth. All the known knowledge on the tussock moth and its effects on trees and forests has been published. It presents potential users with available techniques and strategies for regulating tussock moth populations. It provides background for forest managers to use in formulating forest management plans and control strategies.

Spruce Budworms Management. Spruce budworms are the most destructive defoliators in North America. Outbreaks present resource managers with decisions that they are ill-prepared to make. Lack of information on resource values at stake, scarcity of low-cost and safe direct-control materials, and unproven alternative forest management tactics make rational decision making difficult. Research to fill the gaps is coordinated and sponsored under the Canada/United States Spruce Budworms Program (CANUSA), an international joint effort with the Canadian Forestry Service. The scope of investigations underway includes sex attractants to detect threatening budworm populations; environmental safety of chemical insecticides; evaluation of treatments using the biological insecticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis*; evaluation of silvicultural treatments; and integration of direct control, silvicultural treatments and harvesting operations in a demonstration area in Maine. Over the next 4 years attainment of CANUSA objectives will provide forest managers with the capability to better identify and implement integrated pest management systems to protect forest resources and to minimize environmental impacts of protection efforts.

Forest Disease Research

New Handbook on Common Diseases of Pacific Coast Conifers. Information needed to identify diseases of forest trees is dispersed widely in the literature making it difficult to assess and utilize. Under the technical direction of Dr. Robert V. Bega, forest pathologists in western North America have compiled much of the published knowledge of diseases of Pacific Coast conifers into a single volume. The information is clearly and concisely presented with color illustrations. The handbook will be useful for instructing students and diagnosing tree diseases and will serve a broad group of laypersons and professionals interested in resource management, conservation, urban forestry, and outdoor recreation in western North America.

An Indexed Bibliography of Fungi that Attack Wood. Fungi attack and degrade wood in almost every form and habitat. The process of attack varies with the fungal species, the wood chemistry, and the factors of the local environment. This bibliography lists 1,008 publications concerning fungi inhabiting wood in storage and use. The publications are numbered and indexed by substrates, subject area, and author. More than 1,150 species of fungi in 269 genera are listed alphabetically and referenced by publication number. This bibliography represents the first compilation of this highly dispersed literature into one publication. It will be invaluable to anyone seeking information of fungi that occur on wood.

Concept of Tree Decay Expanded. Recent information concerning the orderly response of trees to wounding and infection indicates that the classical concept of tree decay must be expanded to accommodate the inherent capacity of the tree to respond to injury and invasion of internal tissues by micro-organisms. An expanded concept of tree decay has been developed and published in Agriculture Information Bulletin #419, Forest Service, USDA. The concept is presented in clear, concise narrative with watercolor illustrations. This concept emphasizes the orderly response of trees to wounding and infection, and the sequence of wound invasion by micro-organisms.

Forest Survey and Assessment

New Concepts in Multi-Resource Inventory. RPA Assessments require information on a range of resource attributes including timber, recreation, wildlife, water and range. Resources evaluation units have developed and tested new concepts of field data collection that enable the evaluation of multiple forest resources at a sample location. These new techniques provide foresters, range specialists, wildlife biologists, recreation specialists, ecologists, and others with a common data base for investigating and analyzing the ecological relationships that affect resource benefits when land is used for several purposes simultaneously.

West Virginia Forest Resources Examined. The current condition and trends of the forest resource which occupies 75 percent of the land area of West Virginia is important to the social and economic vitality of the State. A third survey of the forest resource shows that commercial forest area has increased 11.5 percent during the past quarter century. Total growing-stock volume has increased at a more rapid rate and now totals 13.5 billion cubic feet. Quality of the hardwood component is a continuing problem. The volume of low quality logs has increased from 37 percent of the total in 1949 to 46 percent currently. Average annual growth continually exceeds removals by a ratio of 2 to 1. In addition to timber values, the forests are a significant influence on water quality, wildlife, and recreation opportunities in the State.

Western Redcedar -- A Forest in Transition. There is concern about the continuing supply of western redcedar timber as well as the continuance of the timber type as a part of the forest landscape. All available information on the supply, demand and price situation was collated to look at the interactions and how future supply might be affected. The analysis revealed that three-fifths of the sawtimber volume is on the National Forest; the States of Washington and Oregon are where critical rates of depletion are occurring; and the species is not endangered, but total volume will be reduced in the near future. The supply of trees in the old-growth, large diameter classes will be most affected by these changes.

Industrial Timber Products Trends in the Southeast. The Nation's attention is focusing on the south as the future source of increased timber supply. Questions about output of the forest industry in the region have increased. A 10-year analysis of industrial timber products output in South Carolina reflects many of the regional trends. Utilization has improved to the point that a 26 percent increase in product output was achieved with only a 12 percent increase in growing stock removals. The introduction and rapid expansion of the pine plywood industry, and continued expansion of the pulp and paper industry are important regional trends.

Supply and Demand Analysis

Economics of Structural Flakeboard Production Analyzed. As part of the recently completed major research program on producing structural flakeboard from forest residues, Forest Service scientists analyzed the economics of such products in specific locations across the country. One such analysis targeted on northern Minnesota where abundant aspen timber supplies appeared to offer good locational advantages for manufacturing structural flakeboards. As a result of this study and other analysis by industrial firms, construction of four new structural flakeboard plants now are scheduled or underway in various rural locations in northern Minnesota. These developments will not only provide additional employment opportunities in these rural areas, but also they will be a stimulus to improved management of northern Minnesota forests.

Improved Scientific Information and Analytical Techniques Developed for Use in the 1980 Renewable Resources Assessment. The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare periodic reports to the Congress on the Nation's renewable natural resources. In preparing the 1980 RPA Assessment, new scientific information and analytical methodologies were developed by Forest Service Research economists at various locations throughout the country. Examples include the development of a regional supply/demand equilibrium model for analyzing future softwood timber supply requirements, a comprehensive study of the costs and benefits for timber management practices, and new surveys of wood product consumption in the major end-use sectors of the national economy. Forest Service scientists are continuing work toward improving both the scientific data base and analysis needed for the preparation of future renewable resource assessments.

Economic Model Developed for Southeastern Coastal Plains. Regional Planning Commissions need accurate data on ranking future economic opportunities by major economic sectors such as forestry and timber production. Forest Service researchers at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, in cooperation with the five States of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission, developed an economic model of the long-run timber market and the forest management potential in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The study's findings showed that at current and prospective pine stumpage prices, opportunities for increased investment in intensive forest management in this region are very large. Studies such as this assist public and private planners in developing long-run investment program strategies.

Methodologies Developed for Analyzing Significant Policy Issues. The issue of setting aside large additional areas of the National Forests as wilderness has generated much controversy. Questions of impacts on local and regional economies, affect on lumber prices and housing costs and on other relevant economic considerations all have been raised and debated. In support of the recently completed Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), researchers at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station developed methodologies and analyzed the likely impact of massive additional withdrawals of unroaded portions of National Forests on future wood product output and prices. Their conclusions were that there could be severe impacts on some local and subregional economies in the West. The overall long-term effect would be to increase softwood timber harvesting in other parts of the country and also to stimulate additional imports of softwood lumber from Canada. Studies of this sort help to provide a factual basis for deliberations on complicated national issues in the management and use of forests and forest-related resources.

Economic Importance of Timber and Wood Products Analyzed. Many public policy decisions of both the regional and national levels are based on the importance of a particular economic sector to such factors as employment and Gross National Product. In order to provide such information for timber-based economic activities, Forest Service researchers completed a major study of employment and value added in timber-based activities in the United States over the period from 1963-1972. Among other things, the study showed that in 1972, the sum of the value added in all types of timber-based economic activities to about \$48.5 billion. This represented about 4.1 percent of the Nation's Gross National Product for that year. Employment from timber-based activities amounted to 3.3 million (full-time equivalent workers) in 1972 -- about 4 percent of total civilian employment. State and regional employment by major timber-based sector also was analyzed. This comprehensive analysis will serve as a data source for many local, regional and national planning purposes.

Rehabilitation of Disturbed Lands

Revegetating Surface Mine Spoils in the West. To meet national energy needs, vast areas of coal reserves and oil shale will undergo development on federally administered lands in the West. As development of these resources progress, surface mine spoils must be revegetated quickly to control erosion, enhance aesthetics, and restore the disturbed lands to productive use. Methods devised to facilitate mined land rehabilitation include development of a minicomputer-based planning system, testing introduced and native plant species, inoculating mine spoils with mycorrhizae to improve rehabilitation potential, and developing topographic shaping for "water harvesting" to revegetate difficult arid sites. Specific guidelines have been developed for use by industry and resource management agencies for rehabilitating coal mined lands in Utah.

Revegetating Surface Mine Lands in the East. Effective revegetation of mine spoils in the East is needed to control erosion, reduce sedimentation, protect water quality, and restore or enhance land productivity and esthetics. Revegetating of steep slopes and toxic spoils often require practices such as the application of soil amendments, planting acid-tolerant species, and introducing beneficial micro-organisms. Experimental results from tests of these practices are very promising. Facts obtained from these and other investigations have been used in developing a manual for revegetating mined lands in the eastern United States. A second manual has been published to aid land managers, land owners, and mine operators in revegetating surface mined areas for wildlife use in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia.

Urban Sewage Used For Reclamation. American cities are producing huge volumes of sewage and running out of places to put it. Forest Service scientists have determined that sewage sludge can be utilized to restore soil productivity on millions of acres of land disturbed by strip mining, severe erosion, and borrow pits. This research provides a method for using a waste product to rehabilitate and protect disturbed sites and convert them into fast growing tree plantations.

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	398
Travel	50
Rents, communications and utilities	15
Supplies, materials and equipment	36
Other contractual services	3,707
Total	+4,206

Renewable Resources Management and Utilization Research

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$57,707		\$60,895	\$67,895	+\$7,000
PFT person-years ...	1,611		1,611	1,620	+9

Objective

To provide basic knowledge and improved technology for the management and utilization of the timber, wildlife, fish, range, recreation, watershed, and urban resources.

Program Description

Renewable Resources Management and Utilization Research develops scientific knowledge to:

- Manage, reproduce, plant, and grow vegetation on forests and rangelands for timber, forage, water, fish, wildlife, esthetics, recreation and other purposes;
- Provide management alternatives for forests and rangelands that will result in the most effective use of their multiple products and services;
- Provide the basis for understanding and managing surface and subsurface water flow, preventing and controlling erosion, maintaining and improving wildlife and water quality, and providing amenities;
- Harvest, transport, process and utilize wood and other materials derived from forest and rangeland resources;
- Recycle and fully utilize wood fiber and test forest products.

An increase of \$7,000,000 from the base for Renewable Resource Management and Utilization Research is composed of:

1. An increase of \$2,800,000 for the Eastern Hardwoods research program will develop new knowledge to improve the hardwood resource and increase its utilization while maintaining environmental quality. Eastern hardwood volumes have increased by 50 percent the last 25 years. This underutilized resource has the potential for relieving pressure on softwood supplies by substitution of hardwoods for softwoods and by providing biomass for energy. This portion of the program, concerned with hardwood utilization, engineering, and silviculture, will develop:
 - Methods to increase the area of hardwood forests (much in private holdings) that are managed.
 - Technology to improve the quality of hardwood stands now poorly managed.
 - New growth and yield information to meet increased utilization standards.
 - Systems for producing high quality solid wood and composite products from small trees and wood residues.
 - Technology to improve yields from hardwood pulping.
 - Improved thinning and residue harvesting systems relating to biomass for energy.
2. An increase of \$2,400,000 for Softwood Timber Supply research will develop new knowledge and technology to reduce regeneration delays and improve slash and residue utilization. This portion of the program, concerned with softwood utilization, engineering, and silviculture, will develop:
 - Technology to reduce post reforestation failures which have resulted in non-stocked or poorly stocked conifer stands on all ownerships.
 - Techniques for improved slash and residue removal and utilization.

- Improved systems for more efficient use of timber and composite products in construction.
 - Improved information about allowable stresses in softwood lumber and glued structural members.
 - New knowledge about wood for energy systems and methods to increase the availability of softwood biomass for energy.
 - Techniques to improve the utilization of dead and dying insect killed timber.
3. An increase of \$1,300,000 for Rangeland research will be a first step to increase the scientific underpinning to support action programs on America's 800-plus million acre rangeland resource. This initiative will:
- Evaluate and test management/grazing systems for improved rangeland productivity.
 - Develop improved forage with selected species having greater productivity and improved nutritional value.
 - Combat desertification by improving livestock production on arid and semi-arid lands through manipulation of vegetation.
4. An increase of \$500,000 for increased operating costs in order to sustain performance levels for continuing programs. These are non-salary costs of doing business and cover cost increases for such things as equipment, supplies, utilities and contracting.

Examples of recent accomplishments:

	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate	Change from FY 1980
Scientist person-years (Number)	582	594	631	+37
Number of Scientists	588	600	638	+38

Forest Management Research

Alder Management Profitable in the Pacific Northwest. Red alder is generally considered an unwelcome competitor in the Pacific Northwest, but researchers are now suggesting that forest managers should include alder in their management plans. Alder is fast growing and is suitable for many products including firewood, it is widely available, and it adds nitrogen to the soil. Alder can be planted for short rotations to produce fiber for pulp or fuel, or it can be managed on longer rotations to produce solid wood products. Cost analyses show alder management can be almost as profitable as systems with Douglas-fir alone. A state-of-knowledge report on management and utilization of alder is now available to help plan future research and promote management of the alder resource.

Container-grown Seedlings Speed Reforestation. A how-to-do-it manual has been prepared to assist forest industries, nurseries, landowners, and private enterprises in growing containerized forest tree seedlings. Ten years ago, practically all tree seedlings were grown outdoors and shipped bare-root. However, bare-root seedlings usually had to be 2-to-3 years old, lifted only when completed dormant, kept

in cold storage, and planted only at the most favorable time of the year. Containerized seedlings do not have many of these limitations, can be grown in half the time, and programmed for planting about any time of the year. These technologies have led to the production of more than 100 million containerized forest tree seedlings annually in North America.

New Guidelines For Managing Western Hemlock-Sitka Spruce. The western hemlock-Sitka spruce forest type produces a substantial part of the timber harvest in western Washington, and nearly all of the timber harvest in Alaska. It also provides habitat for wildlife as well as scenic and recreational opportunities for many people. Over the years, much research has been done to better understand the hemlock-spruce forest ecosystems. Supplementing the knowledge gained with first-hand experience of land managers in the region, researchers have produced a state-of-knowledge report on current timber management practices, with practical guides for management, to guide multiresource management of this forest type.

Forest Fertilization and Water Quality. Timber growth can be doubled on certain sites in the Pacific Southwest with nitrogen fertilizers without risk of contaminating ground water with nitrate. These findings were obtained from a battery of studies in California to determine benefits of fertilization. Even when fertilizers were applied at rates as high as 400 pounds of nitrogen per acre, nitrate concentrations quickly fell below the 10-parts-per-million Public Health Service limit. These research results will be used to produce guidelines for fertilization programs that will increase timber productivity without jeopardizing water quality.

Finding Rare Plants in the Ozarks. A prerequisite for protecting and providing habitats for rare, threatened and endangered plant species is to obtain information for their identification and location in the field. Researchers at the North Central Station have developed an illustrated field guide which provides land managers, botanists and amateur plant lovers with information on the status, location, habitats, and description of 103 native but seldom seen Ozark plants.

Yellow-Poplar Harvest Can Be Increased. The rate of harvest of yellow-poplar timber in the eastern United States can be doubled and thus provide an alternate raw material for many products now made from pine. With continued custodial management, the yellow-poplar resource can be maintained at a high level of productivity. The minimal cultural practices for yellow-poplar management are to keep harvested areas larger than one acre in size, remove all trees larger than two inches in diameter, protect young stands from fire, and schedule subsequent harvests.

Root Parasites of Southern Forest. Root parasites were virtually unknown to southern forests until 1969, but since then they have been identified as important pathogens of pine and hardwoods throughout the South. Root parasites penetrate roots of host plants for essential water and food which weakens and reduces growth of the host plant. A field guide has been developed to help professionals and laypersons identify common root parasites on southern forest tree species, and includes geographical ranges, host selection, habitats, keys for identification, and color photographs.

Water Yield and Quality Research

Increasing Water Yield. Increased demands on water resources in the Colorado River Basin require an evaluation of opportunities for water yield improvement. Research has shown that water yield can be increased by modifying vegetation to reduce transpiration losses, and by trapping blowing snow to reduce evaporation and sublimation. Scientists at the Rocky Mountain Station report annual flow

of the Colorado River could be increased up to 6 million acre feet if all contributing forest and brush lands were managed solely to increase water yields. However, these increases could not be achieved without serious impacts on other current forest resource, economic, social, and environmental values.

Impact of Weather Modification in the Sierra Nevada. Knowledge is needed on the ecological and environmental impacts of wintertime weather modification in the Sierra Nevada. Historical precipitation and snowpack data were related to potential impacts of increased precipitation on vegetation, insects and diseases, deer and their habitat, nonpoint source pollution, and lake and stream biota. The Bureau of Land Management, Weather Modification Division, is using the results to assist in design of modifications which will prevent damage to the environment.

Roots Enhance Soil Strength. Hydrologists and soil scientists at the Pacific Southwest Experiment Station have observed that an apparent interaction exists between logging activities and mass erosion processes, such as landslides, soil creep, and debris avalanches, and have concluded that an evaluation of this relationship is needed. Subsequently, research at the Station showed a significant reduction in soil holding capacity after logging, demonstrating the role of roots in maintaining slope stability, and the importance of roots in a newly established forest. Findings have resulted in modification of timber harvest on several National Forest and Bureau of the Land Management districts in northwestern California.

More Water Means More Antelope. Antelope do not occupy potential ranges in the Great Basin desert lands even though adequate topography and forage exist. A cooperative Intermountain Station study with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has shown that poor distribution of existing watering places is a major reason for the lack of antelope. Research results are being applied to increase antelope populations in the cold-desert areas of the Intermountain West with construction of rainwater catchments and water developments on potential antelope range.

Fast-Growing Tree Plantations Incorporate Nitrogen from Wastewater. The amount of land required for wastewater disposal depends on the ability of the crop or trees to utilize applied nitrogen. Scientists at the North Central Station have shown that hybrid Populus trees take up 200 lbs/acre/year of nitrogen in the first 3-4 years of plantation establishment. If this uptake can be maintained until harvest and fast-growing stands can be successfully re-established, tree plantations would compare favorable to farm crops in total nitrogen cycling capacity. Tree crops are a viable management option for sewage lagoon systems in Michigan and surrounding States and present far fewer restrictions on wastewater irrigation schedules than do agronomic crops.

Scale Models Help Design Fences to Control Blowing Snow. An evaluation of the performance of new snow fence designs to control blowing snow required that the fence be built and severe snow events occur for adequate testing. Rocky Mountain Station scientists have found that by using scale model fences outdoors on smooth lake ice during actual snow storms they are able to generate miniature drifts that predict actual performances of full size structures. This inexpensive technique will help design drift-free roads and structures, determine locations for snow fences to trap blowing snow, design surface roughness treatments to retain snow on wind swept clearcuts or surface-mined areas where additional water is needed for revegetation, plan ski slopes to avoid areas susceptible to wind scouring, and reduce snow accumulation on avalanche-prone slopes.

Wildlife Research

Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests. The need to protect wildlife habitat when salvaging large amounts of timber damaged by a major outbreak of the Douglas-fir tussock moth led to a new system for wildlife habitat improvement in managed forests. The system, initially developed by researchers at the Pacific Northwest Station in cooperation with The Wildlife Institute, the USDI Bureau of Land Management, and State fish and game departments for use in the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington, is now being used to improve wildlife habitat management in National Forests throughout the mountainous West. Application by forest managers across the country is expected following publication of Agriculture Handbook No. 553, "Wildlife Habitats in Managed Forests--the Blue Mountains in Oregon and Washington."

Guides for Assessment of California Wildlife Needs. Forest managers are responsible for providing habitat suitable for maintaining an abundance and diversity of wildlife species on our National Forests. To help meet this responsibility, researchers at the Pacific Southwest Station in cooperation with the Pacific Southwest Region's wildlife management staff have produced a field reference and computerized data base containing information on the life history, distribution and habitat needs of 355 species of wildlife in the western Sierra Nevadas. This data base provides information needed by wildlife biologists, silviculturists, and other land managers to determine possible impacts of land management activities on wildlife.

New Technique for White-Tailed Deer Research. Traditionally, scientists have studied deer food habits by examining rumen content, by observing areas where deer have fed, or by using feeding trials with penned deer. By using a new technique, researchers at the North Central Station are now able to mingle with radio-collared deer in the Superior National Forest to gain firsthand knowledge of food and habitat selection under natural conditions. Bottle-fed by scientists and released from captivity at 3 months of age, the grown deer welcome the companionship of their foster parents but also demonstrate the ability to survive in the wild, despite severe winters and many predators. Knowledge gained through this technique will enhance the development of white-tailed deer management throughout the species' range.

Toward Recovery of the Peregrine Falcon and Bald Eagle in the Southwest. The peregrine falcon and bald eagle are designated as threatened and endangered species. The Rocky Mountain Station, cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, State game departments, the Navajo Nation, and Arizona State University has led the way in peregrine falcon and bald eagle research in the southwest. Some basic habitat characteristics have been defined and extensive aerial and ground surveys have been conducted to locate active breeding areas in Arizona and New Mexico. Identification of breeding sites allows administering agencies to delineate areas needed for protection and will lead to development of guidelines for recovery of these endangered species.

Monitoring People-Caused Disturbance of Big Game Animals. Habitats of big game animals are frequently disturbed by human activities. Roads, timber harvesting, and outdoor recreation may seriously interrupt feeding, calving and migration patterns. Rocky Mountain Station researchers in Wyoming have developed and refined electronic equipment for studying how wildlife reacts to people-caused disturbances. A heart-rate monitor, radio transmitter and receiver systems, and remote time-lapse and micro-wave-sensor camera systems are among the tools designed to monitor the activities of free-ranging big game animals such as deer, antelope, and elk. Information on big game behavior in the vicinity of road systems is necessary for development of methods to mitigate unfavorable effects of road developments. Big game behavior in relation to multiple uses, particularly involving human activities, is also used in the development of land management plans so disturbance can be held to a minimum.

Outdoor Recreation Research

Assessing River Recreation Use. Managers of federal, State, and local rivers are being forced to deal with problems such as conflicts among recreation user groups, depreciative behavior, crowding, and environmental impacts. Results of river recreation research headquartered in St. Paul, Minnesota, can be used to identify specific management problems, to plan facilities, and to develop regulations. River planners and managers for 26 rivers nationwide are using the prescribed procedures in making decisions on appropriate carrying capacities and river management standards.

Managing Wilderness. Although wilderness is intended to be natural and unmodified, increased recreational use and other influences make it necessary to manage these areas in order to protect the natural values for which they were established. Research has provided a basis for developing visitor management programs with as little regulation and restriction as possible while safeguarding wilderness quality. A recently published book titled Wilderness Management describing concepts and planning frameworks has been adopted in many university classrooms and is used as a standard reference by wilderness managers in all federal land management agencies.

Measuring the Benefits of Outdoor Recreation. As planning activities increase and resource demands grow, there is an increased need for measurement of outdoor recreation benefits. Research at the Rocky Mountain Station has led to the development of an outdoor recreation opportunity resource inventory and management system. The system has been adopted nationwide by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and is being incorporated into all land management planning where outdoor recreation is of concern.

Forest Products and Engineering Research

Dead and Dying Timber--A Valuable Forest Resource. The price of lumber continues to rise with the demand for timber. There is continued pressure to make more timber available to supply a variety of demands from lumber to fuelwood. Yet we have a vast resource which has been ignored in the past--dead and dying timber stands created by insect and disease attacks. Over the past 5 years researchers have shown that high quality products can be produced from salvaged timber. Process costs have also been quantified. For example, \$1 per cubic foot of sawtimber can be realized through this salvage. If only 10 percent of the estimated 5.5 billion cubic feet of dead and dying timber were utilized the value would exceed \$500 million.

New Products From Parallel-Laminated Veneer. The forest products industry is faced with utilizing a timber supply where the quality and size of logs is decreasing. Research has developed parallel-laminated veneer lumber and has shown it to be a means for using lower grade and smaller trees for the manufacture of railroad ties, crossarms, and bridge planking. New Forest Service cooperative studies with Purdue and Washington Universities on uses of parallel-laminated lumber have shown that it is economically feasible to produce other high quality, high-value products such as ladder rails, mobile home truss chords, joists, beams, and upholstered hardwood furniture frames. This process, in addition to using lower grade material, increases lumber yield over conventional sawing, offers more uniform strength properties, and eliminates dependence of product dimensions on log dimensions.

Structural Flakeboard. Composite flakeboard products have been manufactured and used for many years but generally have lacked sufficient performance properties for most structural uses. The Forest Service Structural Flakeboard program showed the technical and economic feasibility, from harvesting through marketing, of producing a structural grade sheathing board from hardwood and softwood residues. This opens a new, high quality use for forest residues which can serve as a substitute for softwood plywood. A national symposium was held to review and disseminate these research results. This research has been contributory to the fact the 17 plants for the production of structural flake-board are now in various stages of implementation.

System-Six and Commonality. The annual growth of hardwood timber exceeds removals, but the excess supply is in small, low-grade stems that are very difficult to convert into high-quality lumber products. System-six is a system for converting 6-foot stems by sawing, drying, and defecting into blanks that can be used as such or end or edge glued into larger pieces. Furthermore, the blanks can be made to fit into common groups of sizes to meet the majority of the needs of furniture manufacturers. The research is complete and trials have been made with four furniture companies and one cabinet company. A pilot plant is in the planning stages.

Energy Efficiency Can Be Built into Houses. Energy efficiency in housing can contribute significantly to energy conservation, but the principles of energy efficient light-frame construction must be given wide-spread dissemination to engineers, designers, architects, and builders to be effective. Forest Service researchers have published "Energy Efficiency in Light-Frame Wood Construction," which describes aspects of design and landscape planning, engineering, and building code considerations. These guides to energy efficiency can make a significant improvement in the national energy budget.

Factors Affecting Lumber Use By Truss Fabricators. Truss frame construction in home building can significantly reduce the amount of short-supply softwood lumber required by as much as 30 percent. However, studies have revealed a number of obstacles to increased use of trusses--builder and architect prejudices, raw material procurement practices, warp and variation within lumber grades, and builders lack of knowledge of trusses. The studies also showed that substantial improvements can be made in matching species and grades of lumber with truss application, and these results have been used by several large lumber manufacturers--Weyerhaeuser, Simpson, McMillen-Bloedel, Crown-Zellerbach, International Paper, and Boise Cascade.

Basic Research on Lignin Holds Practical Promise. Lignin, a major component of wood, is one of our most abundant renewable resources. To be useful, however, it must be broken down chemically. Research has given us a clearer understanding of how lignin can be broken down by micro-organisms. Laboratory-scale experiments, using micro-organisms, have demonstrated a potential for three industrial applications: (1) the partial non-polluting bleaching of kraft pulp, (2) pretreatment of wood to lower cost and energy to make groundwood pulp, and (3) decolorizing colored pulp mill liquid effluents. If these findings can be scaled-up to commercial application they will offer low energy process improvements for the pulp industry.

New Technology Benefits Forest Industry. Harvesting timber has always been financially risky as a result of widely varying stands, weather, and market conditions as well as rapid mechanization, high machine costs, inflation, and pressures to reduce wood waste. Using recent advances in computer simulation developed by Forest Service researchers many different combinations of equipment and operating procedures can be tested in a very short time so that the optimum combination can be identified. Of additional significance is the inclusion in the model of field chipping systems that can assess forest residues for energy and other uses.

Desk-Top Calculators Serve Forest Engineers. Timber sale layout and road design is a complex analysis that must consider many alternatives and complications such as aerial logging systems, harvest on rough and steep terrain, long yarding distances, and environmental restraints before identifying the best option. Forest Service engineers have developed a new procedure that can be applied on field-located desk-top calculators to determine how clearcut units look from different viewpoints. With this improved layout and design capability greater safety in logging, improved site aesthetics, and increased utilization of timber on difficult sites will result.

Substituting Low-Grade Southern Hardwoods for Pines in Structural Materials. In the South the major unused wood resource is low-grade hardwoods growing on pine sites. Commercial use of this resource could offer substitutes for some soft-wood products. A hardwood structural flakeboard has been developed, and it can be used for such products as decking, sheathing, sub-floors, and pallets. Economic analyses and investment and operating requirements have shown that the product is ready for industry implementation.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+567
Travel	+120
Rents, communications and utilities	+22
Supplies, materials and equipment	+80
Other contractual services	+6,211
Total	+7,000

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF APPROPRIATION
Forest Research

<u>State</u>	<u>Headquarters or Project Location</u>	<u>1981 Base</u>	<u>1981 President's Budget</u>	<u>Change</u>
Alabama	Auburn	\$ 684	\$ 984	+ 300
Alaska	Anchorage	892	903	11
	Fairbanks	1,363	1,374	11
	Juneau	1,504	1,520	16
Arizona	Flagstaff	1,278	1,490	212
	Tempe	1,419	1,438	19
	Tucson	--	250	250
Arkansas	Fayetteville	318	320	2
	Monticello	508	508	0
California	Arcata	659	665	6
	Berkeley	3,813	4,048	235
	Davis	369	375	6
	Fresno	657	663	6
	Redding	513	714	201
	Riverside	2,597	2,939	342
Colorado	Ft. Collins	5,117	5,341	224
Connecticut	Hamden	1,722	1,845	123
District of Columbia	Washington	1,556	5,356	3,800
Florida	Gainesville	300	301	1
	Lehigh Acres	272	272	0
	Marianna	289	289	0
	Olustee	739	793	54
Georgia	Athens	2,736	2,878	142
	Macon	1,966	1,990	24
Hawaii	Honolulu	1,125	1,137	12
Idaho	Boise	962	970	8
	Moscow	1,211	1,219	8
Illinois	Carbondale	1,076	1,129	53
	Chicago	301	320	19
Kentucky	Berea	1,006	1,220	214
Louisiana	Alexandria	4,128	4,609	481
	New Orleans	2,234	2,410	176
Maine	Orono	1,031	1,041	10
Maryland	Beltsville	389	389	0
Massachusetts	Amherst	403	422	19
Michigan	East Lansing	916	929	13
	Houghton	672	672	0
	Marquette	375	375	0
Minnesota	Duluth	491	495	4
	Grand Rapids	711	715	4
	St. Paul	3,229	3,356	127
Mississippi	Gulfport	1,775	1,842	67
	Oxford	567	574	7
	Starkville	700	703	3
	Stoneville	979	985	6
Missouri	Columbia	572	574	2
Montana	Billings	133	135	2
	Bozeman	914	1,016	102
	Missoula	4,162	4,446	284
Nebraska	Lincoln	357	410	53
Nevada	Reno	156	358	202

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF APPROPRIATION
Forest Research -- continued

<u>State</u>	<u>Headquarters or Project Location</u>	<u>1981 Base</u>	<u>1981 President's Budget</u>	<u>Change</u>
New Hampshire	Durham	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,645	+ 49
New Mexico	Albuquerque	228	230	2
New York	Syracuse	114	127	13
North				
Carolina	Asheville	1,790	1,910	120
	Franklin	560	566	6
	Raleigh-Durham	1,624	1,737	113
North Dakota	Bottineau	314	315	1
Ohio	Delaware	2,398	2,425	27
Oregon	Bend.....	615	670	55
	Corvallis	4,192	4,383	191
	La Grande	1,030	1,239	209
	Portland	4,491	4,994	503
Pennsylvania	Broomall	3,409	3,455	46
	State College	405	410	5
	Warren	595	596	1
Puerto Rico	Rio Piedras	794	795	1
South				
Carolina	Charleston	596	746	150
	Clemson	407	418	11
South Dakota	Rapid City	588	592	4
Tennessee	Sewanee	310	310	0
Texas	Lubbock	456	461	5
	Nacogdoches	446	450	4
Utah	Logan	1,092	1,106	14
	Ogden	2,214	2,895	681
	Provo	776	1,037	261
Vermont	Burlington	717	719	2
Washington	Olympia	623	623	0
	Seattle	619	843	224
	Wenatchee	328	332	4
West				
Virginia	Morgantown	761	764	3
	Parsons	727	731	4
	Princeton	1,752	1,763	11
Wisconsin	Madison	13,077	13,698	621
	Rhineland	1,557	1,557	0
Wyoming	Laramie	369	373	4
Subtotal		113,416	124,622	11,206
Transfer to other agencies		920	920	--
Total		\$114,336	\$125,542	+11,206

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Forest insect and disease management (M\$)	\$20,453		\$21,111	\$22,320	+\$1,209
(PFT person-years)	228		228	228	--
Rural fire prevention and control ... (M\$)	22,411		22,468	13,940	-8,528
(PFT person-years)	26		26	21	-5
Rural Forestry Assistance (M\$)	13,410		13,652	19,201	+5,549
(PFT person-years)	105		105	123	+18
Urban Forestry Assistance (M\$)	3,608		3,631	--	-3,631
PFT person-years)	12		12	--	-12
Assistance in management, planning and technology implementation (M\$)	3,710		3,859	6,070	+2,211
(PFT) person-years)	42		42	50	+8
General Forestry Assistance (M\$)	9,287		9,453	3,390	-6,063
(PFT person years)	39		39	7	-32
Total... (M\$)	\$72,879		\$74,174	\$64,921 <u>1/</u>	-\$9,253
(PFT person-years)	452		452	429	-23

1/ Includes an increase of \$2,300,000 toward increased operating costs in order to sustain performance levels for continuing programs. These are non-salary costs of doing business and include increases for such things as equipment, supplies, utilities and contracting in the State and Private Forestry programs.

Objective

To provide financial and technical assistance to the States for the protection of resources from fire on 0.4 billion acres in or adjacent to rural communities and on the 1.1 billion acres of State and privately owned forest and rangelands; and to protect forest resources including wood products, stored wood and wood in use from major insects and diseases directly on National Forest System and other Federal forest lands, and on State and private lands by providing financial and technical assistance.

To provide financial and technical assistance to the States in planning, managing, and utilizing the timber, wildlife and fish, range, recreation, watershed and soil resources on 726 million acres of State and privately-owned forest and forested rangelands and to provide national leadership for urban and community forestry.

The Secretary of Agriculture working with and through State officials provides assistance on non-Federal land for:

1. The advancement of forest resource planning and management.
2. The encouragement of the production of timber.

3. The prevention and control of insects and diseases affecting trees and forests. (This program is also accomplished directly on all Federal forest lands.)
4. The prevention and control of rural fires.
5. The efficient utilization of wood and wood residues, including the recycling of wood fiber.
6. The improvement and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat.
7. The planning and conduct of urban and community forestry programs.

To provide for special activities where accomplishment requires the combined efforts of two or more of the Forest Service's major program areas.

Forest Insect and Disease Management activities described hereunder apply to all forest lands regardless of ownership. In addition to technical and financial assistance for work on State and private lands, the funds provide for similar activities such as prevention, detection, evaluation, and suppression of insect and disease outbreaks on National Forest System and other Federal lands.

The Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act combines Rural Community Fire Protection and Cooperation in Forest Fire Control activities into the Rural Fire Prevention and Control program. Past appropriations for Rural Community Fire Protection have been made available to the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration, which are then transferred to the Forest Service.

Forest Insect and Disease Management

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$20,453		\$21,111	\$22,320	+\$1,209
PFT person-years ...	228		228	228	--

Program Description

National leadership and technical assistance is directed toward the prevention and suppression of insects and diseases on all forest lands. This is provided directly on all Federal forest lands and through financial and technical assistance to the State Forester or equivalent State official on non-Federal forest lands. The program finances all direct control work on federal lands and shares in the cost of work on State and private lands. The Federal share on State and private lands varies by ownership. Funds for cooperative suppression activities are provided on a project by project basis.

National leadership and technical assistance is directed toward pesticide-use management and coordination. This includes activities in the National Agricultural Pesticide Impact Assessment Program (NAPIAP) for the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) program. The RPAR program is an activity of EPA design to gather information on the risks, benefits, and exposure of pesticides for use in the reregistration process. Pesticide-use management and coordination includes activities in certification and training of pesticide applicators. The certification and training of Forest Service employees complies with P.L. 92-516--to train

and certify employees in the safe use of pesticides. Integrated pest management (IMP) is emphasized. It provides land managers with a control strategy that emphasizes the use of the most biologically sound, least hazardous, and environmentally safest methods for management of all forest resources.

The Forest Insect and Disease Management program also includes preventive thinning for potential bark beetle outbreaks. Demonstrations show that technologically and economically efficient silvicultural, and biological methods can be used to reduce forest insect and disease caused losses from mountain and southern pine beetle, spruce budworm, gypsy moth, and dwarf mistletoe, etc. Prevention is a key point of IPM.

An increase of \$1,209,000 from the base is proposed as follows:

1. A decrease of \$1,625,000 for the noxious farm weed control program on the basis that critical weed control problems to protect National Forest System and State and private lands is being requested as part of the National Forest System funding needs in fiscal year 1981.
2. A decrease of \$720,000 for insect and disease suppression projects based on present predicted need for suppression activities.
3. A decrease of \$100,000 for impact and loss assessment projects begun in fiscal year 1978. Some of these projects were multi-year efforts with decreasing needs for funds in future fiscal years.
4. An increase of \$448,000 for insect and disease survey and technical assistance to provide for technical assistance to owners of wood products, stored wood, and wood in use. Also, to provide for additional technical assistance to non-industrial private landowners for the enhancement of intensified forest land management practices.
5. An increase of \$746,000 for RPAR projects to obtain information on risks, benefits, and exposure to pesticides for use in reregistration processes and for certification and training of pesticide applicators.
6. An increase of \$1,000,000 for integrated pest management system approaches for reducing insect and disease caused losses to the forest resources through the use of viruses. Contracts for production of nucleopolyhedrosis virus are to be awarded for future operational and research efforts against the Douglas-fir tussock moth and gypsy moth.
7. An increase of \$1,460,000 for demonstrating integrated pest management system approaches using preventive thinning practices to reduce the possibility of forest resource losses caused by insects and diseases. Demonstration projects are being planned in all Forest Service Regions except Alaska.

Examples of recent accomplishments include:

Bark beetles. Integrated pest management strategies were effective in reducing southern pine and mountain pine beetle infestations. Salvage and removal of beetle-infested trees helped reduce beetle population buildup and spread. In the South, 3.7 million cubic feet of beetle infested timber was salvaged. In the West, 85.5 million cubic feet of beetle-infested timber was salvaged from various areas.

Spruce budworm. A cooperative suppression project with Maine was conducted in 1979 on 2.9 million acres. This suppression effort prevented mortality of approximately 1.2 million cords of wood. Suppression of the western spruce budworm in Oregon prevented mortality of about 92 million board feet of timber.

Gypsy moth. Cooperative suppression efforts were conducted on 61,000 acres in Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and New Jersey during 1979.

Dwarf mistletoe. Dwarf mistletoe presuppression surveys and suppression projects were performed in seven Regions. A total of 52,547 acres were surveyed and 10,564 acres were silviculturally treated to suppress this disease.

Special Projects. During 1979, 45 pilot and loss assessment projects and 8 demonstration areas were continued to evaluate promising suppression methods, new techniques and methodologies in forest insect and disease management leading to integrated pest management system approaches. Several pilot projects were continued and new projects were established to evaluate prevention techniques, risk and hazard rating systems in stands infested with mountain and southern pine beetle, gypsy moth, Douglas-fir tussock moth, spruce budworm, seed and cone insects, and in stands infected with dwarf mistletoe, annosus root rot, other root and butt rots, beech bark disease, and air pollutants. Demonstration area projects were continued and new ones were established to show the effectiveness of an integrated pest management approach for controlling the mountain pine beetle in Colorado's Front Range and the Flathead National Forest, for evaluating integrated pest management strategies for controlling the gypsy moth in New York and spruce budworm in Maine, and for demonstrating the use of preventive thinning in pine stands to suppress spruce beetle and dwarf mistletoe.

Three-year display of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from</u> <u>FY 1980</u>
Insect and disease				
survey and technical				
assistance (million				
acres)	636	493	493	- -
Cost (in thousand				
dollars)	\$12,234	\$11,710	\$12,218	+\$508
Insect and disease				
suppression (million				
acres)	4.7	3.3	3.7	+.4
Cost (in thousand				
dollars) <u>1/</u>	\$6,387	\$5,643	\$5,156	-\$487
Noxious Farm Weed				
Control (in acres) ..	25.4	26.6	- -	-26.6
Cost (in thousand				
dollars)	\$1,842	\$1,600	- - <u>2/</u>	-\$1,600

1/ This line includes only the federal share of the suppression costs and does not include funds expended by State and/or private landowners. Acreage figures include federal, State and private lands.

2/ Funding for noxious farm weed, \$1,625,000 in fiscal year 1981, is included in the Range Management activity of the National Forest System.

Three-year display of funding and accomplishments (cont.):

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
Pesticide-use management and coordination (in number of projects ...	- -	- -	12	+12
(in number of persons certified and trained)	- -	- -	2,700	+2,700
Cost (in thousand dollars)	- -	- -	\$746	+ \$746
Virus Production cost (in thousand dollars)	- -	- -	\$1,000	+\$1,000
Preventive thinning (in thousand acres)	- -	- -	.1	+.1
Cost (in thousand dollars)	- -	- -	\$1,800	+\$1,800
Special projects and program support (in number of projects)	71	45	45	- -
Cost (in thousand dollars)	\$3,750	\$1,500	\$1,400	-\$100
Total	\$24,213	\$20,453	\$22,320	\$1,867

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Travel	\$63
Transportation of things	\$14
Rents, communications and utilities	\$13
Supplies, materials and equipment	\$58
Other contractual services	\$188
Grants (to States)	\$873
Total	+1,209

Rural Fire Prevention and Control

	<u>1980 Appropriation Enacted to date</u>	<u>1981 RPA</u>	<u>1981 Base</u>	<u>1981 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands <u>1/</u>	\$22,411		\$22,468	\$13,940	-\$8,528
PFT person-years ...	26		26	21	-5

1/ While Rural Community Fire Protection (RCFP) has been consolidated with Cooperation in Forest Fire Control into Rural Fire Prevention and Control, appropriations for RCFP are still being made available to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers Home Administration, through the Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. These figures do not include RCFP funds or outputs as that material appears in U.S. Department of Agriculture Farmers Home Administration explanatory material.

Program Description

Rural Fire Prevention and Control assistance is authorized in Section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 which consolidated Cooperation in Forest Fire Control (C-M 2) and Rural Community Fire Protection (RCFP) programs under one authorization. This program provides financial and technical assistance to States to protect human and natural resources, financial investments, and environmental quality on 1.5 billion acres (60 percent of total United States land area) composed of 1.1 billion acres of wildlands and 0.4 billion acres of agricultural and other rural lands.

A decrease of \$8,528,000 from the base is proposed as follows: The Rural Fire Prevention and Control program through its predecessors, the Cooperation in Forest Fire Control and Rural Community Fire Protection programs, has been successful in assisting States to meet the joint Federal-State responsibility to provide fire protection in rural America. This decrease in funds will shift the financial responsibility of providing fire protection on non-Federal lands almost entirely to the States--beneficiaries of the program. Each State will have to determine to what extent these Federal funds will be replaced.

The fiscal year 1981 proposal will be spent as follows:

All 52 cooperating units will receive \$50,000 (a total of \$2,600,000) each to continue fire data collection and transmittal to the Forest Service for use in program analyses and evaluations.

It is proposed that \$3,000,000 be used by the Forest Service to provide technical assistance, administer excess property and Smokey Bear programs, and perform a coordination role.

The remaining \$8,340,000 will be used for targeted national and regional initiatives. Included in these are \$460,000 to assist the State of Alaska in extending fire protection to land currently protected by the Federal Government. Other specific goals and targets will be established in consultation with the USDA Advisory Committee of State Foresters and are expected to include programs such as making State fire protection resources available to Federal agencies and other States in time of emergency, aiding States in incorporating fire protection consideration along with economic justifications into State Forest Resource Plans, and other similar projects.

States recognize the importance of providing fire protection. Most States fund their programs at a much higher level than the minimum amount to qualify for their share of Federal funds. The figures below show the percent of total Rural Fire Prevention and Control program that has been financed with State funds.

<u>Percent State funds (1972-1976)</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
90% or more	5
80%-89%	16
70%-79%	12
50%-69%	<u>17</u>
	50

The original purpose of the (now repealed) Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2, was to assist State fire protection agencies to protect the material resources of the Nation which were considered to be in the national interest. While some States have developed good programs, the losses remain high. For example, in the State of California, the number of acres burned per million acres protected in 1978 was 4,238. This resulted in a total loss of 141,247 acres for the State.

Compacts for forest fire protection are authorized by public law as a means for States to provide assistance to each other. For example the Southern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact was activated when Alabama requested and received assistance and supplies from Georgia.

The effectiveness of having highly trained, organized, and physically capable State firefighters to assist in fighting forest fires on National Forest and other federally owned lands was demonstrated again during the summer of 1979. About 900 State forest firefighters from 19 States aided Federal and State firefighters in California and other western States.

The combined efforts of Federal and State fire agencies, through the National Wild-fire Coordinating Group, have developed at minimal cost standard training courses for forest firefighters. Some courses now available are: Basic Firefighter, Introduction to Fire Behavior, Power Saws, Crew Boss, Air Service Manager, and Fire Organization and Management.

	1979	1980 ^{1/}	1981 ^{1/}	Change from FY 1980
	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	
Person-caused fires (number)	145,000	148,000	162,000	+14,000
Acres protected (thousand acres) ...	708,000	644,000	644,000 ^{2/}	- -
Acres burned (thousand acres)	2,100	2,200	2,490	+290
Cost (in thousand dollars)	\$30,565	\$22,411	13,940	-\$8,471

Object class information for the decrease from the base follows:

Grants (to States)	-8,528
Total	-8,528

^{1/} It is assumed that in fiscal year 1981 the State expenditures for fire protection activities will decrease because of the recent passage of laws restricting the amount of taxes that can be collected. For this reason, and for increased costs of doing business, the performance indicators are not directly related to the Federal expenditure. Total expenditure (including the States) is expected to be less in fiscal year 1981 than in fiscal year 1980. It is also assumed that States generally reduce their fire prevention activities first and try to maintain their suppression forces.

In FY 1980, for example, several States have either reduced State expenditures for fire activities or are leaving certain areas unprotected in light of new State laws regarding collection of taxes and appropriation of funds. Affected States include California, Nevada, Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina.

^{2/} Fiscal year 1980 fire prevention and control activities are more intensive per unit acre than those planned for fiscal year 1981. This causes the number of person-caused fires and acres burned to be higher in fiscal year 1981, while the total number of acres protected remains the same.

Rural Forestry Assistance

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$13,410		\$13,652	\$19,201	+\$5,549
PFT person-years ...	105		105	123	+18

Program Description

Provides technical, financial and related assistance for non-federal forest lands to State forestry agencies to:

1. Develop genetically improved tree seeds.
2. Procure, produce and distribute tree seeds and trees.
3. Plant tree seeds and trees on lands suitable for the production of timber and other associated benefits.
4. Provide technical information, advice and related assistance to forest landowners and managers, vendors, forest operators, wood processors, public agencies and individuals regarding: the harvesting, processing, marketing and utilization of wood and wood products; conversion of wood to energy; management planning and silvicultural treatment of forest lands; protection and improvement of forest soil fertility and quality, and timing of water yields; effects of forestry practices on fish and wildlife and their habitats.

An increase of \$5,549,000 from the base is proposed for Rural Forestry Assistance. This increase consists of \$1,130,000 for improved wood utilization, \$2,037,000 for timber management assistance, \$1,483,000 for seedling production and nursery improvement, \$805,000 for tree improvement and \$289,000 for assistance in preparation of forest land management plans and a decrease of \$195,000 for related assistance and support.

Most of these increases are directed to the importance of increasing wood production on nonindustrial private forest lands to offset projected shortages after the year 2000. The need for increased reforestation is particularly important because a net annual reduction in forested acreage is now occurring. This reduction is severe for pine acreage in the South. The increases in assistance for timber management, seedling production and nursery improvement, tree improvement, and preparation of forest land management plans include \$3,300,000 for a pine reforestation initiative in the South. To begin reversing the pine reforestation shortfall, heavy emphasis must be given to improving nursery production capacities and tree improvement programs so that adequate supplies of genetically improved seedlings will be available for planting. More intense management will require more forest land management plans to guide on-the-ground activities.

The interrelationship of the Rural Forestry Assistance Program and the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) is important. Increased incentives are necessary for significant increases in reforestation on private lands. However, Rural Forestry Assistance funds provide a substantial portion of the technical assistance for the cost-share practices of FIP. The reforestation and timber stand improvement accomplishments shown in the table for fiscal year 1979 do not include technical assistance contributions to accomplishments credited to FIP. FIP cost-sharing

resulted in 212,100 acres of reforestation and 118,000 acres of timber stand improvement in fiscal year 1979. Much of the technical assistance for these accomplishments was provided by Rural Forestry Assistance funds.

The increase for improved utilization includes \$875,000 for a hardwood utilization initiative in the East. The objective of this initiative is to improve the utilization of low quality trees in hardwood stands with a resultant increase in high quality hardwoods for the future. The apparent reduction in cubic foot volume improvement for the utilization program is misleading. Increasing demand for assistance related to the use of wood for energy is having a major impact on forest products utilization specialists. Much of the wood volume associated with wood for energy assistance is difficult to measure and is consequently not being included in targets. Other current and planned utilization assistance activities for which volume accomplishments cannot be readily measured include reevaluations of logging and processing operations and training on the concepts and application of quality and process control techniques.

The increase also includes \$135,000 to help develop State capability for providing rural forestry assistance in Alaska.

The Rural Forestry Assistance program provides technical assistance to owners and managers of non-industrial private forests and to loggers and processors through a combination of federal and State funds. Accomplishments are diverse and usually occur as a result of the preparation of forest land management plans. Some examples of this diversity and the associated 1979 accomplishments are 184,500 assists to woodland owners, dispersed recreation improvement on 72,000 acres, wildlife habitat improvement on 219,000 acres, and forage production on 44,000 acres.

Three-year display of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Seedling production and nursery ^{1/} improvement (thousand seedlings) ...	584,000	508,000	781,000	+273,000
Cost (in thousands)	\$869	\$650	\$2,150	+\$1,500
Cooperation in timber management:				
technical assistance - timber				
harvested (thousand cubic feet)....	186,000	191,000	237,000	+46,000
Reforestation (acres)	112,000	159,000	318,000	+159,000
Timber stand improvement (acres)	56,000	105,000	161,000	+56,000
Cost (in thousands)	\$3,590	\$3,633	\$5,725	+\$2,092
Improved utilization of wood				
(thousand cubic feet)	158,000	170,000	134,000	-36,000
Cost (in thousands)	\$4,040	\$4,497	\$5,745	+\$1,248
Improved tree seed (thousand pounds) ..	32.6	28.0	26.8	-1.2
Cost (in thousands)	\$1,508	\$1,325	\$2,149	+824

^{1/} This assistance is for seedling production and nursery improvement in State nurseries. Most of the seedlings are planted on private lands. Less than 3 percent of seedlings produced in State nurseries in FY 1979 were sold to National Forests.

Technical assistance - forest				
land management plans (thousand acres)	3,500	2,600	2,900	+300
Cost (in thousands)	\$1,520	\$1,186	\$1,495	+\$309
Related assistance and support				
Cost (in thousands)	\$2,582	\$2,119	\$1,937	-\$182
Total	\$14,109	\$13,410	\$19,201	+\$5,791

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits.....	\$324
Travel	+42
Rents, communications and utilities	+14
Supplies, materials and equipment	+25
Other contractual services	+133
Grants	+5,011
Total	+\$5,549

Urban Forestry Assistance

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$3,608		\$3,631		-\$3,631
PFT person-years ...	12		12		-12

Program Description

Provides financial, technical and related assistance through State forestry agencies to local governments and others for urban and community forestry activities in open spaces, greenbelts, roadside screens, woodlands, and residential areas. The activities include forestry planning and technical assistance relating to the planting, protection, maintenance and utilization of urban and community trees and forests.

A decrease of \$3,631,000 from the base will eliminate this program. Urban programs are authorized and funded by various Acts and other Federal departments. State and local governments can carry out urban forestry programs under those authorities, if within their established priorities.

Recent accomplishments:

The current Urban Forestry Assistance program supports capability in 49 States Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam. A total of 150 person-years of technical assistance is involved. These foresters provided assistance to 6,690 urban areas and communities in fiscal year 1979. It is expected that State and local governments will be able to find other sources of funds to continue the most important work in this area in 1981 and beyond.

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Urban areas assisted (number)	6,690	8,450	- -	-8,450
Cost (in thousands)	\$3,600	\$3,608	- -	-\$3,608

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	-229
Travel	-32
Other contractual services	-40
Grants (to States)	-3,330
 Total	 -3,631

Assistance in Management, Planning, and Technology Implementation

	<u>1980</u> <u>Appropriation</u> <u>Enacted to date</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>RPA</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>Base</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$3,710		\$3,859	\$6,070	+\$2,211
PFT person-years ...	42		42	50	+8

Program Description

Provides technical and financial assistance to States to develop more efficient State organizations, to prepare State forest resource programs, and to insure that data regarding State and private forest lands are available to, and effectively presented for, State and federal natural resource planning. Also included are evaluation, demonstrations and other activities designed to get promising research results and other new technology into use.

The increase of \$2,211,000 from the base is comprised of the following:

1. An increase of \$170,000 in Management Assistance to provide increased assistance to States in response to State-by-State analysis of needs; the need for organizational and staffing plans in conjunction with Forest Resource Planning; and increased need for full adoption of management-by-objective type systems to effectively manage increasingly large and complex State organizations.
2. An increase of \$840,000 in Planning Assistance to cover increased costs of technical assistance for mapping of prime forest lands for forest resource planning at the State or sub-State level, and to provide a sound base for State efforts in the future. Included in this amount is an increase of \$145,000 for increased Planning Assistance to the State of Alaska to complement the Alaska lands legislation and an increase of \$61,000 for Wild and Scenic River Studies. The Forest Service coordinates the Department of Agriculture input to the Department of the Interior. The proposed budget for Wild and Scenic River Studies is \$150,000 which will provide for Forest Service participation in 17 congressionally mandated studies.

3. An increase of \$1,201,000 for Technology Implementation to strengthen technology transfer assistance to cooperators. This will include pilot testing promising research results, demonstrations, and contracting such projects as information retrieval systems. This increase will improve technology transfer in cooperation with State Foresters; the Science and Education Administration (SEA) and other USDA agencies; other Federal and State agencies; and national, State and local organizations, private and public, cooperating with the Forest Service.

Recent and projected accomplishments:

Management Assistance

Approximately 150 significant assists are provided annually to State forestry or equivalent organizations. Assists cover managerial training; development of administrative, managerial, and personnel management systems; consultations in personnel management, information and education, and other managerial activities. The resulting increased productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness is reflected in improved outputs from all cooperative forestry assistance program activities.

Planning Assistance

Forty-six States, including Guam and Puerto Rico, are involved in forest resource planning. Forest resource plans are in various stages of development from establishment of planning processes to issue identification and resource evaluation.

Future accomplishments will include continued cooperation in the joint National Aeronautics and Space Administration effort, managed by the Forestry Applications Program, to provide technical assistance to States for renewable resource assessment processes through remote sensing technology. This is the third year of financing of a three-year program.

Technology Implementation

Efforts will be concentrated on the development of an analytical base for evaluating assistance programs and administering a pilot forestry loan program. Technology transfer expertise will be provided to Forest Service field units to guide the technology transfer process, and to provide technical information, internal and external technology transfer coordination, planning, budgeting and accountability. Technology transfer expertise will be provided in several States on a pilot basis. Pilot tests and demonstrations of community forestry technology will be conducted and contracts will be let for projects such as information retrieval systems. The range evaluation project in the Pacific Northwest will be phased down.

Object class information for increase from base in assistance in management, planning and technology implementation follows:

Salaries and benefits	+229
Travel	+43
Other contractual service	+61
Grants (to States)	+1,878
Total	+2,211

General Forestry Assistance

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
General forestry assistance					
(M\$)	\$9,287		\$9,453	\$3,390	-\$6,063
(PFT person-years) ...	39		39	7	-32

Program Description

Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies contributes to the accomplishment of programs of the Forest Service and other conservation agencies through research, training, and conferences to improve National issue and policy formulation, technology transfer, environmental education, and rural and urban forestry.

FIREScope is a project combining National Forest System, Forest Research, and State and Private Forestry efforts with the State of California and local agencies in Southern California. FIREScope is a research development and application program designed to increase the effectiveness of fire protection agencies involved in multi-jurisdictional fires or other emergency situations.

Special Projects. There are currently three projects: the Dutch elm disease demonstration project is an interagency agreement between the Forest Service and the Extension Service for Dutch elm disease control and elm tree utilization. The Boundary Waters Canoe Area project provides for an intensive forest management program within the State of Minnesota and assistance to resort owners and operators impacted by P.L. 95-495. The Vermont Resource Project is a cooperative effort with the State of Vermont consisting of a planning process, resource assessment, and public involvement for full multi-resource production of the States forested lands.

The \$3,390,000 planned for fiscal year 1981 will be used to continue technical and financial assistance to the State of Minnesota for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation.

The decrease of \$6,063,000 from the base is proposed as follows:

1. A decrease of \$583,000 for Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies (\$583,000). Funding for the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies will be at the level that sponsoring groups and participants are willing to assume the full program costs. Maintenance of estate grounds will be carried on by Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) enrollees and volunteers.
2. A decrease of \$2,457,000 for FIREScope will reduce the activities that make up FIREScope to the level participating southern California agencies are willing to assume.
3. A decrease of \$1,984,000 for the Dutch elm disease demonstration and elm tree utilization will eliminate it as a separate project. The responsibility for funding suppression activities will be shifted to the beneficiaries--the States and the cities. It is estimated the States would continue the suppression element of the program at 30 to 40 percent of the current level.

4. A decrease of \$444,000 for the Vermont Resource Project will eliminate this project. The planning phase of this project will be completed with funds available in the Assistance in Management, Planning and Technology Implementation program.
5. A decrease of \$595,000 for Boundary Waters Canoe Area will eliminate direct financial assistance to owners and operators impacted by the new legislation.

Recent and projected accomplishments include:

Tours of the Grey Towers buildings and grounds (Pinchot Institute) were conducted for 15,000 visitors during fiscal year 1979. The Pinchot Institute conducted and completed a comprehensive analysis of environmental education needs for the Forest Service program in the 21 northeastern States. A second comprehensive analysis was also made of communication gaps and needs to improve nonindustrial private forest management nationally. The Pinchot Institute made a major input in the staging of a national invitational workshop on long term future challenges in renewable natural resources. This was followed up by the preparation of a guide for use by USDA planners for incorporating future research materials and techniques into natural resources assessment and planning.

The major fire agencies in southern California have formally adopted the FIREScope Incident Command System as the single emergency organization structure for all fire services. In fiscal year 1981 other cooperating agencies and organizations will assume full control of FIREScope and will operate it at a reduced level.

The Dutch elm disease demonstration and elm tree utilization program is in the third year. Demonstration areas were established in 42 communities within 5 States to show effective control and wood utilization techniques. Approximately 292,175 elm trees were surveyed and 34,600 were treated. Annual incidence of the disease was reduced 5-7 percent.

Projected accomplishments for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area project during fiscal year 1980 include reforestation of 13,000 acres, timber stand improvement on 20,000 acres, inventory initiation of 960,000 acres, completion of six State Forest management plans, and assistance to approximately 100 affected resort owners and outfitters.

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	-576
Rents, communications and utilities	-28
Printing and reproduction	-24
Supplies, materials and equipment	-113
Other contractual service	-472
Grants (to States)	-4,850
Total	-\$6,063

Geographic Breakdown of State and Private Forestry
(Dollars in thousands)

	1979 <u>Actual</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>
Alabama	\$1,274	\$1,559	\$1,036
Alaska	617	489	430
Arizona	326	279	149
Arkansas	1,006	816	360
California	2,804	2,193	332
Colorado	1,661	1,506	770
Connecticut	240	209	140
Delaware	149	140	126
District of Columbia	37	37	- -
Florida	1,390	1,132	444
Georgia	1,881	1,642	835
Guam	104	104	70
Hawaii	304	252	124
Idaho	1,650	797	408
Illinois	509	427	237
Indiana	401	349	284
Iowa	272	228	147
Kansas	596	475	171
Kentucky	969	798	342
Louisiana	1,081	864	301
Maine	5,173	4,630	4,246
Maryland	638	525	271
Massachusetts	548	448	175
Michigan	1,085	867	362
Minnesota	1,776	4,184	3,268
Mississippi	1,135	914	382
Missouri	1,062	856	406
Montana	840	627	192
Nebraska	550	436	152
Nevada	432	359	156
New Hampshire	463	382	211
New Jersey	963	799	457
New Mexico	516	415	161
New York	1,480	1,268	797
North Carolina	1,351	1,097	488
North Dakota	271	222	108
Ohio	688	569	285
Oklahoma	616	501	196
Oregon	1,160	957	394
Pennsylvania	1,241	1,056	558
Puerto Rico	132	132	84
Rhode Island	248	210	149
South Carolina	1,126	903	329
South Dakota	939	985	571
Tennessee	1,031	871	389
Texas	1,043	860	356
Utah	381	328	146
Vermont	292	660	250
Virgin Islands	48	48	11
Virginia	1,266	1,044	460
Washington	1,099	901	326
West Virginia	716	590	336
Wisconsin	1,541	1,345	370
Wyoming	473	382	132
Subtotal	\$49,594	\$44,667	\$23,880

(continuation of Appropriation Breakdown)

	1979 <u>Actual</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>
Payments to States (regular)	\$49,594	\$44,667	\$23,880
State and Private Forestry Administration-including special initiatives with States	17,798	18,649	29,721
Insect and Disease Administration on Federal lands	12,768	14,200	11,320
Insect and Disease Contingency ^{1/}	<u>9,011</u>	<u>4,374</u>	<u>- -</u>
Total Program	89,171	81,890	64,921
Less Insect and Disease Carryover	<u>8,560</u>	<u>9,011</u>	<u>- -</u>
Net Fiscal Year Program	\$80,611	\$72,879	\$64,921

^{1/} In this table Insect and Disease Contingency reflects the unobligated balance in fiscal year 1979 and the undistributed portion of this reserve in fiscal year 1980. Note that the unobligated fiscal year 1979 funds are carried over into fiscal year 1980.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Minerals area					
management (M\$)	\$15,442		\$16,341	\$18,875	+\$2,534
(PFT person-years) ...	269		269	284	+15
General land management					
activities (M\$)	63,103		66,077	72,324	+6,247
(PFT person-years) ...	996		996	1,029	+33
Forest fire					
protection (M\$)	156,850		163,650	164,715	+1,065
(PFT person-years) ...	1,974		1,974	1,979	+5
Fighting forest					
fires (M\$)	4,275		4,275	4,275	- -
(PFT person-years) ...	159		159	159	- -
Cooperative law					
enforcement (M\$)	4,568		4,671	6,794	+2,123
(PFT person-years) ...	38		38	38	- -
Forest road					
maintenance (M\$)	70,942		74,442	78,892	+4,450
(PFT person-years) ...	932		932	940	+8
Forest trail					
maintenance (M\$)	11,425		12,039	13,896	+1,857
(PFT person-years) ...	164		164	166	+2
Timber sales administration					
and management (M\$)	173,904		183,038	192,491	+9,453
(PFT person-years) ...	3,110		3,110	3,196	+86
Reforestation and stand					
improvement .. (M\$)	99,790		102,884	98,787	-4,097
(PFT person-years) ...	797		797	795	-2
Recreation use (M\$)	103,831		108,420	110,449	+2,029
(PFT person-years) ...	1,366		1,366	1,379	+13
Wildlife and					
fish habitat (M\$)	38,780		40,508	42,579	+2,071
management ... (PFT person-years)	554		554	568	+14
Range management (M\$)	35,367		36,839	34,328	-2,511
(PFT person-years) ...	557		557	537	-20
Soil and water					
management ... (M\$)	47,255		49,150	38,946	-10,204
(PFT person-years) ...	731		731	656	-75
Total (M\$)	\$825,532		\$862,334	\$877,351	1/ 2/ +\$15,017
(PFT person-years) ...	11,647		11,647	11,726	+79

1/ Includes an increase of \$36,500,000 toward increased operating costs in order to sustain performance levels for continuing programs. These are non-salary costs of doing business and include increases for such things as equipment, supplies, utilities and contracting in the National Forest System programs.

2/ Includes \$2,641,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P.L. 95-495).

Program Summary and Objective

The Forest Service administers 187 million acres of Federal land in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The National Forest System (hereafter called National Forests) is composed of 154 National Forests, 19 National Grasslands, and 17 Land Utilization Projects. They are operated under a multiple use land management concept designed to obtain sustained flows of goods and services. The various resource uses are harmonized and the relative public values of possible resource uses are considered and management plans selected which best meet present and future needs of the American people. Activities are grouped in six areas of resource management.

Soil and water management is designed to provide land managers with the scientific advice and technical direction needed to accomplish land management programs in a manner that insures complete consideration of soil and water resources; to achieve water quality and quantity necessary to meet public needs; and to identify opportunities to optimize the outputs of other resources through soil productivity enhancement. The average annual production of an estimated 420 million acre-feet of high quality water is one of the major outputs from National Forest lands. Maintenance and/or enhancement of soil and water values also result in direct benefits to the range, recreation, and fish and wildlife resources.

Forage is managed to conserve the soil and vegetation while providing food and habitat for livestock and wildlife. Rangeland is also managed for its recreation, timber, and water resources.

Fish and wildlife habitat is managed to provide a productive place for wildlife and fish species. A primary objective is to provide opportunities for sportsmen, bird and animal watchers, photographers and others to enjoy the fish and wildlife resources. Hunting and fishing in the National Forests are regulated by State laws, and projects for improving habitat are carried out cooperatively with State Fish and Wildlife agencies.

Recreation management is designed to serve the steadily increasing numbers of Americans seeking relaxation in a natural environment. Although much of the enjoyment offered the public is afforded by the natural environment of the forest itself, facilities are provided for a broad range of recreational activities, such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, and winter sports. In addition, 80 percent of the National Wilderness Preservation System is in National Forests.

Timber is managed to produce a continuous flow of wood products in perpetuity. This sustained-yield principle, implemented by modern forestry techniques, helps to assure adequate present and future crops of high-quality timber. The annual timber harvests from the National Forests depend on a variety of factors such as utilization standards, growth rates, value for other uses, and decisions on how best to use the present inventories over time.

Minerals are managed to meet the goals of:

1. Making available to the national economy the extensive mineral and energy resources under National Forest System lands.
2. Protecting the surface resources during mineral exploration, development, production, and reclamation.
3. Requiring appropriate reclamation following completion of operations.

These six resource management activities and many other purposes must be served by appropriate facilities and services. Roads and trails must be built and maintained; pipeline and utility rights-of-way must be granted; permits for special uses must be issued; and boundaries must be surveyed and administered. All must be harmonized with other uses to maintain the quality of the environment. Finally, the National Forests must be protected--from wildfire, harmful insects and diseases, law violators, and careless, wasteful users.

Minerals Area Management

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$15,442		\$16,341	\$18,875	+\$2,534
PFT person-years ...	269		269	284	+15

Program Description

The Forest Service is responsible for protecting surface resources and coordinating uses on National Forest System lands. The Department of the Interior, having the basic responsibility for mineral disposal on Federal lands, refers to the Forest Service all oil, natural gas, and phosphate lease applications, on National Forest System lands reserved from the public domain, for recommendations on protecting surface resources and the environment. This is by interdepartmental agreement. On acquired lands, and in cases involving coal and geothermal steam, the Department of the Interior is required to obtain Forest Service consent to lease and must include stipulations developed by the Forest Service. Interior and the Forest Service must evaluate and approve all operating plans for exploration, development, and reclamation proposed by lessees.

The Forest Service must evaluate and coordinate all proposed leases and operating plans for each specific site with other resource values and uses. Processing of applications must conform to applicable laws and regulations, such as the National Environmental Policy Act. Those proposals having significant environmental impact require that an environmental statement be prepared and processed as prescribed by law.

The increase of \$2,534,000 from the base consists of:

1. An increase of \$1,000,000 for processing oil and gas lease applications and operating plans in the Eastern and Western Overthrust Belts to reduce the number of pending applications.
2. An increase of \$500,000 for processing of new oil and gas leases in the Eastern and Western Overthrust Belts.
3. An increase of \$400,000 for processing geothermal lease applications and operating plans to reduce the number of pending applications.
4. An increase of \$250,000 for increased minerals input into land management plans.
5. An increase of \$384,000 for assessment of mineral resources and their potential impact in National Monuments and Wild and Scenic River areas.

Increased energy minerals activity is occurring in:

Oil, gas and uranium	All geographical regions
Coal	Utah, Wyoming and Colorado
Geothermal	All Western regions

Program emphasis will be given to oil and gas activity in the Western Overthrust Belt (Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) where there are estimates of 13 billion barrels of oil and 56 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Emphasis will also be given to oil and gas activity in the Eastern Overthrust Belt where exploration has started.

Based on current supply - demand projections, geothermal energy is becoming very important in Region 3 (Southwest), Region 4 (Intermountain), Region 5 (California), and Region 6 (Northwest). The numbers of pending lease application and operating plans for geothermal projects are increasing. Increased emphasis will also be given to providing minerals and geology data to land management planning to insure that subsurface values are adequately considered in surface resource allocation decisions.

Recent and projected accomplishments include:

	FY 1979 <u>actual</u>	FY 1980 <u>estimate</u>	FY 1981 <u>estimate</u>	Change from FY 1980
Operating plans for leaseable, locatable, reserved and common variety minerals	15,558	16,500	17,000	+500
Receipts, National Forest System lands (Thousand dollars).....	21,878	22,804	26,180	+3,376

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+694
Transportation of things	-74
Rents, communications and utilities	+32
Supplies, materials and equipment	+43
Other contractual services	+103
All others	+1,736
Total	+2,534

General Land Management Activities

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$63,103		\$66,077	\$72,324	+\$6,247
PFT person-years ...	996		996	1,029	+33

Program Description

The program provides for orderly real estate management of the National Forest System while protecting the resources and securing compliance with applicable air and water quality standards, to provide for landownership planning, land exchange,

boundary adjustments, landline location, a land record system, maps and surveys for managing and administering primary activities on National Forest System lands.

Landownership planning activities are directed towards improving the landownership pattern to facilitate protection, development, and management of the National Forest System. This program will enable the Forest Service to continue involvement in Alaska on State and Native selections and identify and analyze areas within and adjacent to the National Forests to determine optimum landownership patterns. Land exchange provides adjustments in ownership which benefits both the public and private sectors. Cost savings are provided in resource administration, road management, location, posting, and maintenance of property boundaries, issuance of special use permits, and resolution of claims and trespass. The fiscal year 1981 program provides for examination and appraisal of 112,800 acres, and the approval of exchanges involving 87,205 acres of lands which will be transferred to public ownership.

The landline location program is needed to identify the legal boundaries of National Forest System lands so that resource activities such as a timber sales program of 11.9 billion board feet and recreation development can be carried out. Boundaries also must be identified to prevent trespass and to resolve litigation brought by or against the United States. This direction is responsive to the USDA Office of Audit report on the landline location program.

This program also provides basic maintenance of fire, administrative, and other general purpose maintenance needed to support Forest Service land management programs; the entire Payment to the Employees' Compensation Fund; and the non-recreation special use program to issue and administer land use permits when consistent with the public interest and good land management practices, for such purposes as assistance to the economic development of rural areas, energy developments, antiquities studies, communications and utilities.

An increase of \$6,247,000 from the base consists of:

1. A decrease of \$173,000 in landownership planning is due to the reduction in planned program for study of new areas and the increased support of the land management planning process to furnish information.
2. An increase of \$219,000 in land exchange to acquire a total of 87,205 acres, an increase of 10,305 acres. This program is tied to exchange needs identified in the planning process.
3. An increase of \$4,990,000 for landline location, landline maintenance, land status, title claims, and native claims to accomplish the property boundary location work needed for a timber sale output of 11.9 MMBF annually and to solve the most pressing boundary and trespass cases, while maintaining landlines established previously. This increased unit cost for land line location surveys is close to the market rate for the standard of survey required for similar terrain and ownership patterns. The number of miles of landline location will decrease by 400 miles due to increased unit costs and the survey of high priority landlines on difficult terrain. Most of these costs will be recaptured through immediate and long-term projects. Projected increased revenue from resource management activities will be from the corresponding decrease in trespass and title claim cases.

4. A decrease of \$1,158,000 in Geometronics. This reduced funding level will still:
 - a. Support the minimum activity in the Geometronics Service Center that provides essential mapping tools for National Forest base maps.
 - b. Provide products and services in support of land management planning, and
 - c. Provide products and services in support of current resource programs.
5. An increase of \$773,000 in fire, administration and other maintenance. This increase corresponds with: Efforts to provide a healthy and safe environment for public users and employees using Forest Service facilities by continuing a reasonable program to eliminate or reduce safety and health hazards; efforts to improve energy efficiency in existing Forest Service buildings and facilities as required under the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619); efforts to catch-up with maintenance needs in older buildings in order to prevent the loss of the investment in Forest Service facilities; and, efforts to stay current with maintenance needs on newer buildings in order to protect the investment.
6. An increase of \$480,000 in administration of nonrecreation special uses to increase on-site inspection in areas of potential safety hazards or resource damage.
7. An increase of \$1,116,000 in Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund. This increase reflects the current estimate of the reimbursement to the Employees Compensation Fund, Department of Labor, in accordance with P.L. 86-767 (5 USC 785), for benefit payments made from the fund to employees of the Forest Service who are injured while in the performance of duty.

A three-year summary of funding and accomplishments follows:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from</u> <u>FY 1980</u>
Landownership planning (dollars in thousands)	\$747	\$834	\$704	-\$130
Land exchange (acres in thousands)	64.4	76.9	87.2	+10.3
(dollars in thousands)	\$5,742	\$7,030	\$7,615	+585
Land line location (miles)	6,242	5,900	5,500 ^{1/}	-400
(dollars in thousands)	\$17,473	\$21,552	\$27,665	+\$6,113
Geometronics (dollars in thousands)	\$6,267	\$6,994	\$6,200	-\$794
Maintenance of improvements (dollars in thousands)	\$17,592	\$12,700	\$14,135	+\$1,435
Special uses (dollars in thousands)	\$7,846	\$8,109	\$9,005	+\$896
Payments to Employees' Compensation Fund (dollars in thousands)	\$5,475	\$5,884	\$7,000	+\$1,116
Total	\$61,142	\$63,103	\$72,324	+\$9,221

^{1/} 1,120 additional miles of land line location is anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+2,965
Transportation of things	-73
Rents, communications, and utilities	+6
Printing and reproductions	- -
Supplies, materials and equipment	+1,061
Land and structures	+787
Other contractual services	+1,102
All others	+399
 Total	 +6,247

Forest Fire Protection

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	156,850		\$163,650	\$164,715	+\$1,065
PFT person-years ...	1,974		1,974	1,979	+5

Program Description

This program provides for the protection from fire and the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives on the 187 million acre National Forest System. Through fee or offset programs, protection is given to 20 million acres of State and private lands. The reduction of the flammability of wildland fuels and smoke management in compliance with regulations are specific fire management program targets.

In keeping with the National Forest Management Act, the Forest Service implemented a policy providing for the development of fire management direction to meet specific land management objectives and values at risk. This strengthened the fire management program and is making it more cost efficient and environmentally sensitive. A review of this policy implementation following the 1979 fire season is underway.

Congressional action on the President's Fiscal Year 1979 budget required the Forest Service to "... conduct an analysis of the benefits of both fire suppression and suppression activities and consider such in developing future budget requests." In response the Forest Service submitted "A Preliminary Study of the Relationship of Benefits to Costs", March 1979. The study documents that additional analysis is necessary to determine cost and other relationships among budget levels, shared-resources, and the fuel management programs.

Meetings with the House and Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee representatives and USDA officials resulted in direction to conduct a more comprehensive budget analysis:

1. On the necessary sample of the National Forest System to provide sufficient information from which to draw national inferences and from which to generate national implications of various budget levels;
2. To establish the relationship among budget levels, shared-resources, and national mobility; and

3. To provide objective measures of costs versus benefits of the fuels management program.

The objective of the Fire Management Budget Analysis is to analyze the total National Fire Management program costs and benefits and identify the most economically efficient budget level and functional mix. We expect the analysis to meet these objectives. The study will be completed in mid-February 1980. An additional month of analytical work is needed before conclusions can be drawn. Alternatives being studied at this time have been narrowed to a range of +20 percent to -20 percent of the fiscal year 1980 appropriation level.

The fuel management program uses Forest Fire Protection funds to reduce wildland flammability and these program targets are shown below in Fuels Treatment. Brush Disposal fund collections are used to treat brush and other debris resulting from timber sales operations.

An increase of \$1,065,000 from the base is proposed to help off-set increased operating costs to sustain performance levels in prevention, detection, attacks, and aviation activities.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Prevention (thousand \$).	\$19,941	\$ 22,080	\$ 23,040	+\$960
Detection (thousand \$) ..	7,909	10,030	10,465	+435
Attack (thousand \$)	60,078	81,440	85,130	+3,690
Aviation (thousand \$) ..	26,555	29,200	30,460	+1,260
Fuels (thousand \$)	14,818	14,100	15,620	+1,520
Total (thousand \$) ...	\$129,301	\$156,850	\$164,715	+\$7,865
 Fuels treatment				
(thousand acres)	375	360	302 ^{1/}	-58

1/ In addition, 40 thousand acres are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+100
Rents, communications and utilities	- -
Transportation of things	- -
Supplies, materials and equipment	+406
Other contractual services	+454
All others	+105
 Total	+1,065

Fighting Forest Fires

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$4,275		\$4,275	\$4,275	- -
PFT person-years ...	159		159	159	- -

Program Description

This program provides an initial amount for the fighting of forest fires on, or or threatening, National Forest System lands and the rehabilitation of burned over areas. These funds will only be used to the extent necessary under conditions existing at the time. This request for fighting forest fires reflects a base financing of the program to enable more orderly planning, supply, and manning patterns.

The volume and scope of emergency forest firefighting varies annually according to severity of burning conditions and the extent of the forest fire protection program. This program and the Forest Fire Protection program are directly related. The cost of fire protection on National Forest System lands is the sum of the two programs. Additional costs above budgeted amounts which might be incurred due to severe burning conditions or actual suppression activities may require separate supplemental funding or reprogramings of one or both activities.

No change is proposed.

Cooperative Law Enforcement

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$4,568		\$4,671	\$6,794	+\$2,123
PFT person-years ...	38		38	38	- -

Program Description

To maintain law enforcement cooperation with States and subdivisions in coping with situations involving vandalism, destruction and theft of personal property, and assaults to visitors and users on National Forest System lands.

Public Law 92-82 (16 U.S.C. 551a), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate in the enforcement of laws with States and political subdivisions thereof, including reimbursement for expenditures incurred in connection with the enforcement of State and local laws on National Forest System lands. As a result of this legislation, the Forest Service is emphasizing the negotiation and operation of cooperative law enforcement agreements.

The agreements cover enforcement of State laws and county ordinances on National Forest System lands by State and local agencies. Reimbursements are limited to expenditures incurred in providing additional services requested by the Forest Service beyond those services the local law enforcement agency is normally able and expected to provide. Most of the funds are expended for patrol activities to prevent crimes by providing for the presence of law enforcement officers in problem areas.

The cooperative law enforcement program influences the ability of the Forest Service to meet performance targets in all National Forest System program areas. For example, there is a growing use of law enforcement cooperators to help curb the significant increases currently being seen in the use of the National Forests to grow marijuana. The organized cultivation of marijuana on National Forests has increased the risk to the lives of the public, Forest Service employees, contractors, and permittees. Cooperators are generally better equipped to handle the investigation and apprehension of suspects involved in growing the marijuana than are Forest Service employees and have taken the lead role in many instances.

The county sheriff's department normally has primary law enforcement responsibility and the usual agreement is with the county government.

An increase of \$2,123,000 above the base is proposed to provide effective protection for the public through direct support to State and local law enforcement agencies. The increased funding would provide additional patrol and investigative capability to ensure protection to the increasing numbers of forest users. Priority use of these funds is to maintain existing agreements with funding concentrated on those agreements which result in the most cost/effective quality service to the public. Additional agreements would be added where there existed both a need for law enforcement support and where an effective law enforcement agency was available to supply the necessary support in a cost/effective manner.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Supplies, material and equipment	+75
Grants	+2,048
Total	+2,123

Forest Road Maintenance

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$70,942		\$74,442	\$78,892	+\$4,450
PFT person-years ...	932		932	940	+8

Program Description

The 1964 Forest Roads and Trails Act (PL 88-657) (16 U.S.C. 532-538), outlined the objectives of constructing and maintaining an adequate system of roads and trails within or near the National Forest, essential to meet increasing demands for timber, recreation and other uses of such lands. Section 10 of Resources Planning Act reaffirmed these objectives and the National Forest Management Act gave explicit direction for roads on National Forests. The Forest Road Maintenance Program is to provide maintenance to existing roads consistent with the needs of all resource programs and activities. The level of maintenance is tied to the access needed to National Forest lands as established by prior year resource program implementation and the Resources Planning Act and land management planning process. Funds from the Permanent Appropriation Roads and Trails for States may be merged with this program and spent in the State where collected to accomplish road maintenance.

An increase of \$4,450,000 above the base is proposed. This funding level is required to continue the necessary maintenance to insure protection of the improvement and natural resource. With increased energy costs and other operating costs, this increase will enable the Forest Service to continue the road maintenance program at the same level as fiscal year 1980. At this funding level, roads will be maintained to support resource outputs. Some roads will remain closed in areas of marginal or limited resource activity.

Recent and projected accomplishments include:

	FY 1979 <u>actual</u>	FY 1980 <u>estimate</u>	FY 1981 <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Road maintenance (thousand miles)	222	226	231	+5

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+150
Transportation of things	- -
Supplies, materials and equipment	+756
Other contractual services	+3,544
Total	+4,450

Forest Trail Maintenance

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$11,425		\$12,039	\$13,896	+\$1,857
PFT person-years ...	164		164	166	+2

Program Description

The objective of this program is to maintain existing trails to provide visitors a variety of trail-related recreational opportunities. The level of maintenance is tied to the need for dispersed recreation and the need for access, with minimum disturbance, to areas for recreational and other management activities. Funds from the Permanent Appropriation Roads and Trails for States may be merged with this program and spent in the State where collected to accomplish trail maintenance.

An increase of \$1,857,000 above the base will result in a level of maintenance on 83,000 miles of trail at full service level (maintained for visitor safety and convenience) and 15,000 miles of trail at reduced service level (maintained for visitor safety and to protect the facility and associated resources).

Recent and projected accomplishments include:

	FY 1979 actual	FY 1980 estimate	FY 1981 estimate	Change from FY 1980
Trail maintenance (thousand miles)	97.0	97.5	98.0 <u>1/</u>	+0.5
Full Service Level (FSL)				
(thousand miles)	87.3	92.0	83.0	-9.0
Reduced Service Level (RSL)				
(thousand miles)	9.7	5.5	15.0	+9.5

1/ In addition, 7.1 thousand miles are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+40
Transportation of things	- -
Supplies, materials and equipment	+315
Other contractual services	+1,502
Total	+1,857

Timber Sales Administration and Mangement

	1980 Appropriations Enacted to <u>Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands ..	\$173,904		\$183,038	\$192,491	+\$9,453
PFT person-years	3,110		3,110	3,196	+86

Program Description

This program offers timber for sale to achieve the policies set forth in the Multiple Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528-531) and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601). In preparing and administering sales the objectives are:

- (1) To prepare all sales in accordance with the applicable land and resource management plan.
- (2) To administer all sales in accordance with the terms of the timber sale contract.
- (3) To increase the utilization of available wood supplies to help meet the Nation's wood product needs.

This program provides timber resource information for use in land management planning and to plan the orderly development of timber production on the National Forests. A specific objective is to develop the capability for periodic updating of land and resource management plans. This will be done to recognize the changes that increased growth rates and other activities generate. Timber resource planning is an integral part of land and resource management planning. Continued emphasis is needed on timber planning to reflect changes in the available land base, land management planning decisions, and opportunities for maintaining or increasing yields through intensive forest management.

Silvicultural examinations provide the data base on which to base decisions concerning many other timber operations, for example reforestation and sale preparation. Silvicultural examinations also provide inventory data used in the land management planning process. As activity or complexity in these areas increases, good planning requires that silvicultural examinations be increased also. As a minimum, each stand is scheduled for examination and the prescriptions revised on a 10-year cycle, to keep pace with changing conditions and management needs.

The 1981 program provides for an increase in National Forest timber sale offerings from the 11.7 billion board feet proposed in the fiscal year 1980 President's Budget to 11.9 billion board feet proposed in this budget for fiscal year 1981. It maximizes present net worth of timber management investments including consideration of stumpage returns, changes in consumer demands of wood products, effect on the forest products processing industry and effects on the government and private stumpage producers.

An increase of \$9,453,000 above the base consists of:

1. An increase of \$381,000 for timber resource inventory and planning. This increase comes from additional emphasis on forest land management planning which results in additional inventory needs.
2. An increase of \$1,552,000 for silvicultural examination. This increase is needed to insure the cycle of proper silvicultural practices are included in future sales offerings.
3. An increase of \$7,520,000 for sale preparation and harvest administration. This increase is the result of a rapidly expanding free-use program, closer timber sale administration and increased time spent on environmental assessments, appeals and lawsuits.

During fiscal year 1979, approximately 700,000 individuals participated in the free-use firewood program for a total volume of 1.6 billion board feet equivalency. We expect participation at 1,100,000 individuals and 2.5 billion board feet equivalency during fiscal year 1981.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	FY 1979 actual	FY 1980 estimate	FY 1981 estimate	Change from FY 1980
<u>Timber resource inventory planning</u>				
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$9,382	\$10,089 ^{1/}	\$11,000 ^{1/}	+\$911
<u>Silvicultural examination</u>				
(areas in thousands)	8,950	8,167	7,000	-1,167
(dollars in thousands)	\$22,730	\$22,278	\$25,000	+\$2,722
<u>Sale preparation and harvest administration</u>				
(dollars in thousands)	\$136,882	\$141,537	\$156,491	+14,946
Total	\$168,994	\$173,904	\$192,491	+18,587

Recent timber sales accomplishments:

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Sales preparation</u>	<u>Sales offering</u>	<u>Harvest</u>
	(Volume in billion board feet, local scale)		
1977 planned	11.3	11.3	10.0
1977 actual	11.6	11.0	10.5
1978 planned	11.5	12.2	10.5
1978 actual	12.2	12.2	10.1
1979 planned	12.4	12.4	11.5
1979 actual	12.4	12.4	10.1
1980 planned	12.2	12.2	11.5
1981 planned	11.9	11.9	11.4
Change for 1980	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1

^{1/} Will be integrated into Forest Land Management planning under Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act regulations. Targets and accomplishments are displayed as a part of Forest Land Management Planning.

The record of timber harvested and sold during the past three years is compared with the potential yield in the following table:

ALL ROUNDWOOD 1/
(Billion board feet--local scale)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Potential Yield Annual Basis 2/</u>	<u>Actual Volume Harvested</u>	<u>Percent of Potential Actually Harvested</u>	<u>Actual Volume Sold</u>	<u>Percent of Potential Actually Sold</u>
1977	16.2	10.5	65	9.9	61
1978	16.2	10.1	62	11.0	68
1979	15.2 3/	10.1	66	11.1 4/	73

SAWTIMBER ONLY
(Billion board feet--local scale)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Potential Yield Annual Basis</u>	<u>Actual Volume Harvested</u>	<u>Percent of Potential Actually Harvested</u>	<u>Actual Volume Sold</u>	<u>Percent of Potential Actually Sold</u>
1977	13.4	8.9	66	8.4	63
1978	13.4	8.5	63	9.4	70
1979	12.8 5/	8.5	66	9.5	74

Timber Salvage Program

A component of the timber sales program is the salvage of insect-infested, dead, damaged, or down timber. Funding to accomplish this program has traditionally been a portion of the timber sales administration and management program. However, as a result of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588), a separate permanent appropriation for timber salvage sales was established. A portion of the receipts from timber salvage sales are deposited in this account and are used to prepare and administer future salvage sales. Separate appropriations of \$3,000,000 each in fiscal years 1977 and 1979 have been used to accelerate the establishment of timber salvage sales as a self-sustaining permanent appropriation. The timber salvage sale receipts are shown as a separate entry later in these Explanatory Notes. Narrative and outputs are shown here for continuity.

1/ Includes sawtimber and small (convertible) products.

2/ As of the beginning of the fiscal year. Includes standard, special, and marginal commercial forest land.

3/ Reduction of 1.0 BBF due to adjustment for RARE II.

4/ Figure does not include .5 BBF, prepared and released for harvest on long-term sales in Alaska. Also, there was 0.5 BBF prepared and offered but not sold because of no bids, and 0.2 BBF prepared but not offered because of deficits. And additional 0.1 BBF was canceled or held over because of lawsuits, appeals or other public demands.

5/ Reduction of 0.6 BBF due to adjustment for RARE II.

The reduction of salvage levels from 1979 to 1980 does not reflect a decrease in emphasis but reflects the level of salvage needed considering recent and projected climatic conditions, insect activity and similar factors.

Salvage sale volumes are shown below and are also included in the overall sales volumes shown earlier.

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Salvage volume from sales administration and management (billion board feet, local scale)	0.6	0.5	0.5	- -
Timber salvage sale fund volume (billion board feet, local scale)	1.0	0.8	0.8	- -
Total salvage volume (billion board feet, local scale)	1.6	1.3	1.3	- -

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+1,548
Travel	+255
Transportation of things	+175
Other services	+7,032
Supplies, materials, and equipment	+160
Rents, Communications and Utilities	+283
Total	+9,453

Reforestation and Stand Improvement

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$99,790		\$102,884	\$98,787	-\$4,097
PFT person-years ...	797		797	795	-2

Program Description

This three-phase, silviculture program includes reforestation, timber stand improvement and genetic tree improvement. It emphasizes efficiency and capital intensive timber management to maintain present timber outputs.

The goal is to increase the growth rate and product quality of timber growing on the National Forests to the levels consistent with maintenance of environmental quality, multiple resource use objectives, and total social and economic benefits and costs. The reforestation and stand improvement portions of the program can be carried out through the National Forest System activity or through cooperative funds deposited by timber purchasers for sale area betterment activities. Cooperative funds are collected on the basis of plans developed for a specific timber sale.

Authority for this activity is provided by the Knutson-Vandenberg Act (16 U.S.C. 576b). Funding and manpower information for the cooperative work portion of this activity is shown under the Trust Funds section. 1/

A decrease of \$4,097,000 from the base is proposed as follows:

1. An increase of \$2,420,000 and a decrease of 6,000 acres is proposed in reforestation. Human Resource accomplishments are not included. Funding for nursery stock production, site preparation, equipment use and other related reforestation expenses are funded from appropriated funds in support of the Human Resource program. The proposed reforestation program of 195,000 acres is with appropriated funds. 2/ This program is consistent with the planned nursery seedling production for fiscal year 1981 and future years.

As of October 1, 1979, an estimated 1,639,000 acres of National Forest lands needed to be reforested. These needs result from harvesting stands of timber; natural disasters such as fire, storms, insects, and diseases; and previous seeding, planting, or natural regeneration failures. Such needs accrue continually over the years. The Forest Service meets those needs through seeding, planting, and preparing sites to encourage natural regeneration when that is the management prescription. Some areas regenerate naturally without requiring cultural or other special management actions and investments. Each year the estimate of needed reforestation changes as accomplishments are reported and new additions occur as a result of timber harvests and other factors.

A substantial part of the needed reforestation stems from a "backlog" of such work that has existed for many years. For example, on October 1, 1979, this totaled an estimated 882,000 acres. About 316,000 acres of that cannot be programmed for reforestation until after 1985, because of lack of access, incomplete land management planning (RARE II further planning areas are one illustration), constraints on herbicide use, economic, or other factors.

Projected accomplishments indicate that by 1985, about 566,000 acres of that long-standing need will be accomplished. It is possible that some of the remaining 316,000 acres may never need to be programmed because of natural regeneration during the waiting period, land classification decisions, or other factors.

During the July 1, 1975-October 1, 1979 period, there was an additional net increase of reforestation needs estimated to be 757,000 acres.

For planning purposes recent experience serves as a guide. When the existing carryover or "backlog" work is completed the reforestation needs are expected to level off at about 1 million acres. This indicates a continuing reforestation program of about 400,000 acres per year. There is usually a 2-3 year lag between the time a harvest or other event occurs and the time that reforestation can be accomplished. The following table indicates the existing reforestation needs to be accomplished with appropriated funds and the projected accruals through October 1, 1985. The estimates of programmed accomplishments do not represent a firm commitment for the years ahead. The specific program developed for each year will reflect new land management plans, better data, funding priorities, timber harvest schedules, and other factors.

- 1/ The proposed 245,000 acres of reforestation and 159,000 acres of timber stand improvement is the maximum K-V program available based on projected harvest rates on timber sales for FY 1981.
- 2/ The Human Resource program is planned to accomplish 20,000 acres. This in addition to the 195,000 acres to be accomplished with appropriated funds.

Reforestation Summary--Appropriated Funds

	Programmed for Completion by <u>10/1/85</u>	Not Programmed for Completion <u>by 10/1/85</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Thousands of Acres)		
Pre 7/1/75 "Backlog" <u>1/</u>	518	310	828
Net Accruals 7/1/75-10/1/79	249	18	267
Estimated New Accruals 10/1/79-10/1/85	<u>518</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>835</u>
Total	1,285	645	1,930

1/ This is the remainder of the much larger acreage of needed reforestation work that existed on July 1, 1975; i.e., the "Backlog."

Reforestation work is funded by two major sources. The Knudsen-Vandenberg law (KV) provides that a portion of timber sale receipts may be used for needed reforestation work. About 55 percent of the total reforestation work needed is expected to be funded from this source during the next few years. Regular appropriations are used to finance the work needed on areas where KV funds do not apply, and sometimes to augment KV funds if necessary in specific cases.

The following table shows the existing reforestation needs to be accomplished from KV funds and the projected accruals from timber harvesting through October 1, 1985.

Reforestation Summary-KV Funds

	Programmed for Completion by <u>10/1/85</u>	Not Programmed for Completion <u>by 10/1/85</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(Thousands of Acres)		
Pre 7/1/75 "Backlog"	48	6	54
Net Accruals 7/1/75-10/1/79	477	13	490
Estimated New Accruals 10/1/79-10/1/85	<u>1,019</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>1,615</u>
Total	1,544	615	2,159

In summary, reforestation needs are estimated to total 4,089,000 acres by October 1, 1985. About 1,260,000 of these acres will not be programmed for reforestation until after that date, for various reasons. All of the feasible "backlog" acres will be reforested by that date--566,000 acres.

Approximately 200,000 acres need to be reforested annually (with appropriated funds) to take care of the acres deforested and to reforest the backlog by October 1, 1985. The 195,000 acres of (appropriated) reforestation and 20,000 acres of Human Resource program will meet this need for fiscal year 1981.

Some reforestation work is done as a result of employment programs; the YACC for example accomplished about 17,000 acres in FY 1979.

In FY 1979, reforestation work totaled 446,000 acres. Of this, 229,000 acres were reforested with appropriated funds; this includes the contributions of YACC and other employment programs.

Reforestation work represents a capital investment opportunity. Cost effectiveness is a primary concern in planning and scheduling the work. Improvements in benefit/cost analyses, site productivity measurement, regeneration techniques, and related work are continuing efforts that influence and guide the program. Certification of lands reforested is done by periodic on-the-ground examination to verify the success of the plantation or other treatment used to establish trees on the area.

2. A decrease of \$10,102,000 and 89,000 acres is proposed in the stand improvement program. This will allow the Forest Service to improve stands on sites with the highest potential and higher economic returns, but will defer activity on sites with less potential.
3. An increase of \$3,585,000 for nursery operations and maintenance and the genetic tree improvement program. This is composed of \$295,000 for nursery operations and maintenance to provide for maintenance of existing nurseries, expanded seed and cone collections and the production costs expansion of seedlings at the new nurseries and increase the genetic tree improvement program. Also included is an increase of \$3,290,000 for the genetic tree improvement program to maintain the genetic tree improvement activities current with the related reforestation activities.

Three-year summary of fundings and accomplishments follows:

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
Reforestation-NFS (M acres)	212	201	195 <u>1/</u>	-6
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$46,768	\$53,896	\$57,987	-\$4,091
Reforestation-K-V (M acres)	217	219	245	+26
Costs (dollars in thousands-Trust Funds)	(\$53,652)	(\$55,100)	(\$53,600)	(\$-1,500)
Stand improvement-NFS (M acres)	315	268	179 <u>2/</u>	-89
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$34,502	\$36,374	\$27,400	-\$8,974
Stand improvement-K-V (M acres)	149	160	159	-1
Costs (dollars in thousands-Trust Funds)	(\$17,666)	(\$19,900)	(\$20,800)	(+\$900)
Nurseries:				
Nursery stock-Forest Service nurseries (MM seedlings)	130	165	180	+15
Nursery stock-non-Forest Service nurseries (MM seedlings)	25	25	15	-10
Cost (dollars in thousands) <u>3/</u>	<u>\$13,554</u>	<u>\$9,520</u>	<u>\$13,400</u> <u>4/</u>	<u>+3,880</u>
Total	\$94,824	\$99,790	\$98,787	-\$1,003

Summary of funds available for reforestation and timber stand improvement:

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
Reforestation - TSI (NFS)	\$94,824	\$99,790	\$98,787	-\$1,003
Reforestation - TSI (K-V)	<u>71,318</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>74,400</u>	<u>-600</u>
Total (thousand dollars)	\$166,142	\$174,790	\$173,187	-\$1,603

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	-80
Travel	-114
Transportation of things	-139
Rents, communications and utilities	-122
Supplies, materials and equipment	-696
Other contractual services	-2,946
Lands and Structures	- -
Total	-4,097

1/ In addition, 20,000 acres are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

2/ In addition, 15,000 acres are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

3/ Costs for the nursery and expansion program for fiscal year 1979 include the cost of nursery building construction. For fiscal year 1980 and beyond, the nursery building construction costs will be shown in the Construction of Facilities activity of the Construction and Land Acquisition appropriation. No nursery construction is proposed for fiscal year 1981.

4/ Includes \$8,400,000 for genetic tree improvement.

Recreation Use

	1979 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1980 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$103,831		\$108,420	\$110,449	+\$2,029
PFT person-years ...	1,366		1,366	1,379	+13

Program Description

The recreation and wilderness resource program is a major component of the Forest Service's activities and provides goods and services to the public in many different ways.

To enable the public to enjoy these benefits safely, the Forest Service operates and maintains the following facilities:

	Number	Persons-at-one-time (PAOT) FY 1979 Capacity
Developed family camp units	89,954	449,774
Developed family picnic units	21,343	106,717
Swimming sites	311	72,535
Boat sites	963	92,493
Interpretive information and sites	637	48,036
Observation and other sites	601	54,199
Snow play areas	54	57,435

The Forest Service also administers permits to private individuals and groups covering:

	Number of Permits FY 1979
Recreation residences	17,200
Winter sports resorts	165
Organization camps	523
Lodges and resorts	345
Outfitting and guiding	2,300
Concessionaire sites	144

In addition to the facilities listed above, the Forest Service' recreation program includes landscape management and design services for resource development activities; dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and historical and cultural site protection; recreation data input into the land management planning process; management of 110 wildernesses, numerous National Recreation Areas, and wild and scenic rivers; and on-the-ground visitor orientation and interpretive programs.

The goal of recreation use activities is to administer 227 million visitor-days of outdoor recreation, emphasizing opportunities uniquely suited to the National Forests; to maintain, as nearly as possible, the present national share of developed recreation opportunity, utilizing private sector capital financing through concession arrangements when feasible; and to respond to growing demand for more natural recreation opportunities by intensifying management of the most critical undeveloped recreation areas.

User fees will be charged for about 1,900 of the 6,644 National Forest System family camps, group camps, and swimming sites as authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601-5; P.L. 91-81, 8/1/73). The remainder either do not offer the amenities required by law to charge or are so small or isolated as to make the cost of collection greater than the fees collected. Portions of the overall operation and maintenance of developed recreation sites are performed with funds from the user fees collected. The level of these receipts is shown in the Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities appropriation.

An increase of \$2,029,000 from the base is proposed. A small increase in public services offered to National Forest visitors at both developed recreation sites and dispersed areas is included in the proposal.

There will be no closing of recreation sites due to lack of funding; however, some sites will be closed due to rehabilitation of the site or because of extremely high operating costs compared to the use the site is receiving. When a site is closed, the public will be directed to alternate sites. The small increase in services means moving more person-at-one-time (PAOT) days capacity to the full service level (FSL) from a reduced service level (RSL). Safe and sanitary facilities will still be provided at sites open to public use.

The overall level of management activities in dispersed areas other than wilderness will be slightly increased. Examples are slightly increased frequency of maintenance patrol and number of regular Forest Service employees on maintenance crews.

In light of the Administration's recommendations as a result of the RARE II study, there is an increase in total funding being allocated to wilderness to manage the anticipated increase in wilderness use and acreage.

Visitor Information Services (VIS) will be maintained and operated at about the same level as last fiscal year. This is made possible through the use of Young Adult Conservation Corps enrollees and other Human Resource Programs that perform needed work.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
<u>Recreation Management:</u>				
Developed recreation site use (million recreation visitor-days) ..	81.9	81.0	82.0	+1.0
Public sector developed recreation site (FSL) (million PAOT days)	88.6	81.8	83.4 ^{1/}	+1.6
Public sector developed recreation sites (RSL) (million PAOT days)	44.0	36.0	40.6 ^{2/}	+4.6
Dispersed recreation use (excluding wilderness use) (million recreation visitor-days)	128.7	131.2	132.0	+ .8
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$85,385	\$93,063	\$95,332	+\$2,269
<u>Wilderness Management:</u>				
Wilderness use (million recreation visitor-days)	8.8	9.8	13.0	+3.4
Wilderness management (million acres)	15.3	20.0	33.5	+13.5
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$5,200	\$5,391	\$7,780	+\$2,389
<u>Cultural Resources Management:</u>				
Cultural resource inventories (Million acres)	2.5	3.1	5.4	2.3
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$3,716	\$5,377	\$7,337	+\$1,960
<u>Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities</u>				
	(\$3,459)	(\$3,850)	(\$3,900)	(+\$50)
Total	\$94,301	\$103,831	\$110,449	+\$6,618

^{1/} In addition, 3.7 million PAOT days of maintenance at FSL are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

^{2/} In addition, 2.0 million PAOT days of maintenance at RSL are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Summary of funds available for Recreation Use:

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
Recreation Use (dollars in thousands)	\$94,301	\$103,831	\$110,449	+\$6,618
Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities (Receipt account - dollars in thousands) ...	<u>3,459</u>	<u>3,850</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>+50</u>
Total	\$97,760	\$107,681	\$114,349	+\$6,668

Object class information for the decrease:

Salaries and benefits	+234
Travel	-18
Transportation of things	-22
Rents, communicationa and utilities	+61
Supplies, materials and equipment	+344
Other contractual services	+1,430
Total	+ \$2,029

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$38,780		\$40,508	\$42,579	+\$2,071
PFT person-years	554		554	568	+14

Program Description

The Forest Service administers the land and water upon which about one-seventh of the fish and wildlife-oriented recreation of the United States is generated. There are over 45 million acres of big game range, 43 million acres of small game range, plus 83,000 miles of fresh water streams, 1.8 million acres of natural lakes and 880,000 acres of reservoirs. All of these acres provide habitat in some form and condition for many species of fish and wildlife. Habitat improvement projects are an important part of multiple use management of these lands.

Comprehensive plans for wildlife and fish on National Forest System lands have been prepared jointly with the respective State fish and wildlife departments in response to the Sikes Act (PL 93-452) (U.S.C. 670o(b)), as amended.

In compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884) more than 75 threatened or endangered species have been identified on National Forest System lands. Inventory, planning, and habitat protection and improvement programs in response to this Act are underway in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior and the individual States.

For species other than endangered and threatened, programs are concerned basically with increasing the productivity of wildlife and fish habitat. The planned programs include such activities as the construction of fish ladders at falls and removal of debris barriers to provide for anadromous fish migration; planting vegetative cover along streambanks to improve cover for fish and wildlife and protect soil and water quality; planting browse on key big game winter range; fencing stream bottoms to protect riparian vegetation; and constructing guzzlers or water developments for birds and small game.

The goal is to provide for species diversity and greater wildlife and fish populations through habitat management to meet the increasing demand for wildlife viewing, sport and commercial fishing, and hunting.

An increase of \$2,071,000 above the base is proposed in habitat improvements, while the management part of the program remains at the same level. In addition to the overall increase there are shifts among the habitat improvements with fish (primarily salmon and steelhead) and endangered and threatened species receiving emphasis. In spite of increased funding in fish and endangered and threatened species, there is a reduction in acre equivalents caused by a shift to improvements that have higher unit cost.

In examination of program opportunities within the National Forest System and considering the highest benefit/cost ratio of programs, anadromous fish habitat improvement projects ranked highest. Accordingly, the majority of our program increase in 1981 is assigned to this area.

The National Forests provided 32 million visitor-days of fishing and hunting in 1979. In addition to the consumptive use of fish and wildlife, it is estimated that several million visitor-days of nonconsumptive wildlife enjoyment were provided through such activities as bird watching, wildlife photography, nature study, and just plain viewing. Annually, the National Forests also provide approximately 118 million pounds of salmon, valued at \$100 million (dockside) to the commercial and sport fisheries.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	Change from <u>FY 1980</u>
Wildlife and fisheries management support (dollars in thousands)	\$17,393	\$18,820	\$19,667	+ \$847
Wildlife habitat improvement (thousand acre equivalent)	2,851	1,791	1,302 ^{1/}	-489
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$8,426	\$13,474	\$13,281	- \$193
Fish habitat improvement (thousand acre equivalent)	24	25	22 ^{2/}	-3
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$3,184	\$5,388	\$8,453	+ \$3,065
Endangered and threatened species habitat improvement (thousand acres)	174	290	168 ^{3/}	-122
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$740	\$1,098	\$1,178	+ \$80
Total	\$29,743	\$38,780	\$42,579	+ \$3,799

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+252
Travel	+40
Transportation of things	+70
Rents, communications and utilities	+60
Supplies, materials and equipment	+130
Other contractual services	+1,519
Total	+2,071

^{1/} In addition, 133,000 acre equivalents are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

^{2/} In addition, 3,000 acre equivalents are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

^{3/} In addition, 3,000 acre equivalents are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Range Management

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$35,367		\$36,839	\$34,328	-\$2,511
PFT person-years ...	557		557	537	-20

Program Description

The goal of the range management program is to develop and manage National Forest System range ecosystems for needed sustained use by livestock and other herbivores, and for meeting long-term requirements of wild horses and burros, threatened and endangered plants, and other ecosystem attributes without impairing land productivity and in a cost-efficient manner. Primary objectives include:

1. Maintain and build range forage production efficiently and consistent with the market values of forage.
2. Develop and maintain a fee structure that brings fees into balance with market value of forage.
3. Provide forage to improve the quality of life for dependent individuals and communities.
4. Utilize National Forest System lands for demonstration of range programs appropriate for private sector utilization.
5. Recognize regional differences in range opportunities and make appropriate adjustments.

Most of the capital investment portion of the range management program on National Forests in 16 Western States is accomplished through the Rangeland Improvement appropriation discussed in a later section. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579), (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PL 95-514), (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908), directs that 50 percent of the moneys received by the United States as fees for grazing livestock on National Forests in the 16 contiguous western States, be credited to a separate account in the Treasury, and when appropriated, be made available for on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements. One-half of the funds is used on the National Forests from which the funds originated and the remaining one-half of the funds is used within the region of origin. Planning and administrative funds necessary to carry out the intent of the legislation are included under range management.

Activities include installation of both structural and non-structural range improvements within the intent of the legislation.

A decrease of \$2,511,000 from the base is proposed as follows:

1. A decrease of \$3,909,000 for planning and administration of range allotments and ecological support service to other programs (range management support) is proposed. This level will permit minimum but adequate administration of grazing permits and the range allotments. However, the range ecological support service needed by other programs will be reduced and remedial action will be taken only on highest priority allotments.

2. A decrease of \$65,000 in capital investment funds (\$22,000 increase in Forage Improvements and \$87,000 decrease in Structural Improvements) to be used in conjunction with Rangeland Improvement funds to complete the needed capital investment. This level will permit minimum but adequate installation of range practices and structures.
3. A decrease of \$162,000 for wild horse and burro management. This covers 75 percent of our initial planning, inventory and management activities scheduled.
4. An increase of \$1,625,000 for Noxious Farm Weed Control. This program was moved from the Forest Insect and Disease Management budget line item to Range Management as of 1981. It is proposed to continue the Noxious weed program at approximately the same level as financed in fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	FY 1979 actual	FY 1980 estimate	FY 1981 estimate	Change from FY 1980
Range management support (dollars in thousands)	\$28,868	\$31,384	\$28,782	-\$2,602
Permitted livestock grazing use (million animal use months)	9.8	10.2	10.0	-0.2
Range forage and structural improve- ments (dollars in thousands)	\$3,485	\$3,443	\$3,521	+\$78
Wild horse and burro use (million animal use months)	0.04	0.04	0.04	-
Cost (dollars in thousands)	\$380	\$540	\$400	-\$140
Noxious Farm Weeds (thousand acres).	- - 1/	- - 1/	26.5	26.5
Cost (dollars in thousands)	- -	- -	\$1,625	+\$1,625
Total	\$32,733	\$35,367	\$34,328	-\$1,039

1/ Shown in the State and Private Forestry section of these notes.

Summary of funds available for Range Management:

	FY 1979 actual	FY 1980 estimate	FY 1981 estimate	Change from FY 1980
Range management (dollars in thousands)	\$31,934	\$35,367	\$34,328	-\$1,039
Range Improvements (receipt account - dollars in thousands)	\$5,356	\$5,900	\$6,800	+\$900
Total	\$37,290	\$41,267	\$41,128	-\$139

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	-360
Transportation of things	-150
Rents, communications and utilities	-75
Supplies, materials and equipment	-1,422
Other contractual services	-582
Land and Structures	+78
Total	-\$2,511

Soil and Water Management

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$47,255		\$49,150	\$38,946	-\$10,204
PFT person-years ...	731		731	656	-75

Program Description

The goals of the soil and water management program are to provide land managers with the scientific advice and technical direction needed to accomplish land management programs in a manner that insures complete consideration of the soil and water resources; to achieve water quality and quantity necessary to meet public needs; and to identify opportunities to optimize the outputs of other resources through soil productivity enhancement. The annual production of an estimated 420.5 million acre-feet of high quality water is one of the major outputs from National Forest lands. Maintenance and/or enhancement of soil and water values also results in direct benefits to the range, recreation, and fish and wildlife resources.

Soil and water management includes: development of the soil and water management portions of land management plans and associated resource management project plans such as for timber sales, recreation developments, wildlife habitat improvements, range management, and soil and water resource improvements; measuring the effects of management on water quality and soil productivity to determine whether or not project and land management goals for the soil and water resource are being met; maintenance of resource improvements to protect the existing capital investments and insure continued protection of the soil and water resource; securing needed Federal water rights under appropriate Federal and State laws; monitoring and inventory of existing and foreseeable water uses and water rights needed to fulfill the agency mission and to protect the Federal interest; soil and water resource improvement activities carried out to improve soil and water quality or productivity; soil and water inventory to classify and map soil and water areas to predict their response to use and management.

A decrease of \$10,204,000 from the base is proposed by reducing the inventory program by \$6,455,000, decreasing soil and water quality improvements investments by \$3,401,000, and reducing soil and water management activities by \$348,000. The table below compares the reduced program outputs with the 1980 program. The decrease in acreage on which soil and water resource improvements will be carried out reflects the reduced funding and higher unit costs of the more cost-effective measures to be applied. The decrease from FY 1980 in the amount of water meeting water quality goals reflects, in part, the reduction in soil and water management and in soil and water resource improvement work upon which maintenance of and increase in water quality depends. This decrease from FY 1980 also reflects funds added by Congress to accelerate water rights filing and resource inventories, some of which is non-recurring.

Three-year summary of funding and accomplishments:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from</u> <u>FY 1980</u>
Soil and water management (dollars in thousands)	\$16,067	\$18,795	\$18,700	-\$95
Water meeting quality goals (Million acre-feet)	374.0	377.0	375.5	-1.5
Soil and water resource improvements (thousand acres)	35.7	24.7	11.6 ^{1/}	-13.1
Costs (dollars in thousands)	\$4,760	\$10,520	\$7,951	-\$2,569
Soil and water inventories (million acres)	33	38.7	26.1	-12.6
Costs (dollars in thousands)	<u>\$15,760</u>	<u>\$17,940</u>	<u>\$12,295</u>	<u>-\$5,645</u>
Total	\$36,587	\$47,255	\$38,946	-\$8,309

^{1/} In addition, 1.4 thousand acres are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	-1,350
Travel	-612
Transportation of things	-303
Rents, communications and utilities	-210
Supplies, materials and equipment	-1,735
Other contractual services	-5,994
Total	-10,204

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Calculation of Base

Since most of the Construction and Land Acquisition appropriation is new construction, the majority is zero-based. The exception is the portion of the Forest Road Construction activity tailored to continue existing contracts and basic program management and planning. To this figure the following adjustments were made

(dollars in thousands):

Forest Road Construction	
Increase for the Pay Act of October 1979	\$3,430
Increase for GSA Standard Level Users Charges (SLUC)	338
Total, Forest Road Construction adjustments	\$3,768

CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Construction of facilities					
(M\$)	\$28,835		-	\$27,726	+\$27,726
(PFT person-years)	70		-	70	+70
Road and trail construction ^{1/}					
(M\$)	\$392,565		\$66,250	\$341,264	+\$275,014
(PFT person-years)	2,866		763	2,779	+2,016
Land acquisition					
(M\$)	\$2,012		-	\$4,425	+\$4,425
(PFT person-years)	8		-	8	+8
Total .. (M\$).....	\$423,412		\$66,250	\$373,415	+\$307,165
(PFT person-years)	2,944		763	2,857	+2,094

^{1/} Includes Forest Road and Trail Construction and Timber Purchaser Road Construction. Excludes permanent appropriations Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund and Timber Purchaser Roads Constructed by the Forest Service.

^{2/} Includes \$3,959,000 for implementing the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness legislation (P.L. 95-495).

List of Available Authorities

Act of June 4, 1897; as amended (16 U.S.C. 473)
Construction for Administration, Protection and Management.
(05-96) 12-1103 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 88-657, Act of October 13, 1964 (National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act): (16 U.S.C. 532-538)
Section 4

Construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails
(05-96) 12-2262 302 SEPW HPWT
SENR HIIA

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4, 1913, (16 U.S.C. 501) (Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act)

Forest roads and trails maintenance -10% financed from National Forest receipts.
(05-96) 12-9922-302 SAGR HAGR

P.L. 93-643, The 1956 Federal Highway Act, as amended, (23 U.S.C. 101 and 205) Defines forest development roads and trails, construction and maintenance.

P.L. 88-657, Act of 10/13/64 (National Forest Roads and Trails Systems Act): (16 U.S.C. 535) & P.L.'s 93-378 and 94-588, (National Forest Management (16 U.S.C. 472a) (Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 1601)

Section 4 (2)

Timber roads constructed by timber purchasers
(05-96) 12-2263 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 61-435, Weeks Act, Mar. 1, 1911: as amended by P.L. 94-588,
(16 U.S.C. 515, 516, 521b)

Sections 1,2

Land acquisition for watershed protection
(05-96) 12-1103 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are necessary.
No expiration date specified.

P.L. 95-619, National Energy Conservation Policy Act, (42 U.S.C. 8259)

Section 549

Retrofit of facilities for energy conservation

Such sums as are appropriated by Congress.
January 1, 1990.

P.L. 95-495, Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Mining Protection
Area Act, Oct. 21, 1978

Sections 5d, 6(d)(e), 11(e)(f), 18(e)

Such sums as are necessary. No expiration date specified.

Objective

The program provides for the acquisition, construction and improvement of buildings, utilities, dams, recreation facilities, roads, trails, other physical facilities, cash equalization in land exchange and land acquisition on the National Forest System lands. Development projects, other than the above, which are an integral part of the operating and research programs are not included in this appropriation. Such projects are financed from the regular operating and research program of which they are an integral part. Minor, unforeseen acquisition and construction of facilities and acquisition of land for administrative sites, estimated to cost less than \$50,000, may be financed from regular benefiting program funds.

Construction of Facilities

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$28,835		- -	\$27,726	+\$27,726
PFT person-years ...	70		- -	70	+70

Program Description

The program consists of: construction and improvement of buildings and other facilities to support Research, State and Private Forestry, and National Forest System activities; and, the construction or rehabilitation of recreation sites and facilities.

An increase of \$ 27,726,000 is proposed as follows:

1. An increase of \$8,800,000 for Research Construction (\$3,200,000) and Construction of Fire, Administration, and Other Purposes (\$5,600,000) is proposed to survey, plan, and design the retrofit of existing Forest Service facilities as required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619). The proposed projects are included in Exhibit 1.
2. An increase of \$10,350,000 is proposed for Construction of Fire, Administration and Other Purposes which corresponds with the program proposed for other National Forest System and State and Private Forestry activities. The proposed projects are included in Exhibit 1.
3. An increase of \$8,576,000 is proposed for the Recreation Use Construction program. This program contributes toward reducing the site and facility rehabilitation needs. The rehabilitation efforts will be aided by work accomplished by the Youth Adult Conservation Corps (YACC). With the program increases provided in fiscal years 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980 the Forest Service has a substantial number of areas currently being constructed or rehabilitated. The proposal will allow accomplishment of the program currently approved but not completed. The proposed projects are included in Exhibit 2.

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Salaries and benefits	+4,520
Rents, communications and utilities	+194
Supplies, materials and equipment	+499
Lands and structures contracts	+14,639
Other contractual services	+7,874
 Total	 +27,726

Road and Trail Construction

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to Date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands	\$392,565		\$66,250	\$341,264	+\$275,014
PFT person-years ...	2,866		763	2,779	+2,016

Program Description

Provide for new construction or reconstruction of the transportation system within and near the National Forest System to serve managers and users of National Forest resources. The success or completion of many of the activities described in other sections hinges on access provided by this program. Currently improved access is needed to large areas of National Forest System land to provide more intensive timber management in order to maintain current levels of timber production in future years. Therefore, road proposals in fiscal year 1981 will again primarily compliment the timber management programs.

To achieve more intensive management on a timely basis we must perform most of the road survey and design work in advance of timber sales. The lead time requirements to insure completion of road construction prior to actual timber harvest activities are especially critical with the implementation of Section 14(i)(2) of PL 95-588, the small business timber purchaser option, since the degree of Forest Service activity will not be established until the successful bidder is known.

While timber production is the underlying reason for the major portion of the road program, roads also enhance other resource programs such as dispersed recreation, wildlife management, and fire control activities.

Funding for forest road and trail development is threefold: ,

- (1) All or part of the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of forest receipts for construction and maintenance of roads and trails pursuant to (37 Stat 843) (16 USC 501). To simplify programing, allocation and accounting, these funds are merged with all or part of the annual amount appropriated and spent in the States where earned.
- (2) Direct appropriation of funds to carry out the intent of the 1964 Forest Roads and Trails Act (78 Stat 1089) (16 USC 532-538).
- (3) Authorization of construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of permanent forest roads necessary for timber sales through the timber sale contract consistent with clause (2) Section 4 of the 1964 Roads and Trail Act (78 Stat 1089) (16 U.S.C. 532-538).

The amount shown as 1981 base program level is that funding necessary, before the Permanent Appropriation of 10 percent of forest receipts is merged, to carry out the ongoing program of engineering support of prior year contract obligations for construction and reconstruction of roads by public works and timber sale contracts. Also it provides for presale preparation of road plans and estimates for the timber sale program at the sustained 11.9 billion board feet level.

The increase of \$275,014,000 from the base consists of:

- (1) A program increase of \$58,757,000 in direct appropriations for construction and reconstruction (including engineering) of 1,305 miles of roads and related bridges in support of sustaining a 11.9 billion board foot timber sale in fiscal year 1982 and beyond. For 1981 the total amount necessary to construct the 1,305 miles of road results from the merging of the entire \$128,000,000 of the Roads and Trails for States account into this road construction item.
- (2) A program of \$210,000,000 for Forest road construction/reconstruction and maintenance through the timber sale contracts proposed to meet the 1981 timber sale program of 11.9 billion board feet. Construction/reconstruction needs are estimated at 11,170 miles to be included in timber sale contracts to be advertised in fiscal year 1981.
- (3) A program of \$6,257,000 to complete 369 miles of trail construction/reconstruction the necessary survey, design and contract administration support for the trail construction program.

A three-years summary of funding and accomplishments follows:

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change</u>
Forest Service road construction/ reconstruction (miles)	820	700	1,305	+605
Cost (dollars in thousands) ^{1/}	\$141,931	\$158,340	\$125,007	-\$33,333
Timber purchaser construction/ maintenance:				
Road construction/reconstruction (miles)	10,042 ^{2/}	10,250	11,170	+920
Costs, timber purchaser construc- tion/maintenance (dollars in thousands)	\$243,466 ^{3/}	\$226,075	\$210,000	-\$16,075
Trail construction/reconstruction (miles)	568	431	369 ^{4/}	-62
Cost (dollars in thousands)	\$8,436	\$8,150	\$6,257	-\$1,893
Total	\$393,833	\$392,565	\$341,264	-\$51,301

^{1/} Excludes 10% Fund, Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund.

^{2/} Includes 1,179 miles of Timber Purchaser Construction by the Forest Service.

^{3/} Includes \$25,000,000 due to reappraisals of long-term sales in Alaska.

^{4/} In addition, 835 miles are anticipated from YACC enrollees.

The following table shows the overall program level for road construction. This is for clarification and comparison of fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981.

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Changes</u>
Forest Road Construction (thousand dollars)	\$158,340	\$125,007	-\$33,333
Purchaser Construction (thousand dollars)	226,075	210,000	-16,075
Permanent Appropriation (10% funds) (thousand dollars) ...	94,865	128,000	+33,135
Small Purchaser Election for Forest Service Construction (thousand dollars)	15,000 ^{1/}	20,000	+5,000
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	\$494,280	\$483,007	-\$11,273

^{1/} Based on fiscal year 1979 obligations and new estimates made since enactment of the 1980 appropriations, the funding of the small purchaser election for Forest Service construction is projected to increase to \$47,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 1980. Should the obligations occur as expected, the increase will be offset by a corresponding reduction in purchaser construction funds. A similar situation may develop in fiscal year 1981 depending on timber market conditions.

Object class information for road and trail construction follows:

Salaries and benefits	+62,435
Travel	+2,117
Transportation of things	+2,659
Rents, communications and utilities	+1,991
Supplies, materials and equipment	+4,664
Lands and structures contracts	+145,325
Other contractual services	+46,200
All others	+9,623
 Total	 +275,014

Land Acquisition
(Weeks Act)

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$2,012	-	-	\$4,425	\$4,425
PFT person-years ...	8	-	-	8	+8

Program Description

Lands acquired through the Weeks Act (16 U.S.C. 515, 516, 521b) program improve quality water yields, reduce stream pollution, protect and enhance the environment and the extent of public benefits from existing National Forest System lands, and provide for the development and management of lands for future harvests of valuable renewable resources. Also included is cash equalization payment if necessary to complete land exchanges.

The Weeks Act program is concentrated in the economically depressed areas of Appalachia and other Eastern States where public ownership is limited. The fiscal year 1981 Weeks Act program would involve the acquisition of approximately 14,263 acres of key watershed and timber-producing lands.

Lands primarily valuable for recreation are not included in the Weeks Act program. The Land and Water Conservation Fund finances acquisition of recreation lands. However, acquisitions under the Weeks Act program do provide dispersed recreation opportunities and enhance or protect the esthetic values of the areas affected.

A program of \$4,425,000 is proposed. The proposed program will acquire an estimated 14,263 acres under Weeks Act authority. The fiscal year 1981 funding level will increase the acquisition program on National Forests in the East and South. Unobligated balances in the Land and Water Conservation Fund will also help to maintain an active program in these areas and allow acquisition of those tracts most suitable for outdoor recreation for inclusion in the National Forest System.

	<u>FY 1979 actual</u>	<u>FY 1980 estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from 1980</u>
Land acquired, Weeks Act (acres)	11,077	8,840	14,263	+5,423

A detailed tabulation by State, dollars and acreage is included in Exhibit 3.

Object class information for land acquisition, Weeks Act follows:

Salaries and benefits	+218
Lands and structures contracts	+3,653
Other contractual services	+154
All others	<u>+400</u>
Total	+4,425

PROJECT LISTING
Construction for Fire, Administrative and Other Purposes

Water, Sanitation and Electrical Systems -- Projects, totaling \$2,818,000, to plan, design, construct, improve existing or replace worn out systems to provide safe, dependable facilities and to comply with Federal and State water quality standards.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Arizona	Tonto	Payson Ranger Station Sewer System Hookup	\$54
California	Los Padres, Tahoe, Mendocino	Planning and Design for Health and Safety Projects	171
California	Shasta-Trinity	Junction City Guard Station Water System	68
California	Tahoe	White Cloud Administrative Site Water and Electrical System	243
California	Klamath	Oak Knoll Administrative Site Water System	68
California	Shasta-Trinity	Hayfork Ranger Station Residential Water and Gas Systems	115
California	Plumas	Laufman Ranger Station Water System	234
California	Mendocino	Tar Flat Work Center Utilities and Trailer Park	173
Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota	Regionwide	Rehabilitation of Potable Water Systems	105
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Cuba Administrative Site Sewer System Hookup	52
Oregon	Umpqua	Steamboat Water Storage Tank	134
Utah, Nevada	Regionwide	Electrical Wiring Rehabilitation	78
Texas	National Forest in Texas	Lake Davey Crockett Water System	100

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Washington	Gifford Pinchot	Wind River Administrative Site Water System	545
Washington	Gifford Pinchot	Mt. Adams Ranger Station Water System Improvements	183
West Virginia	Monongehela	Parsons Water System Construction	\$158
Service-wide		Other Small Health and Safety projects (under \$50,000)	<u>337</u>
Total			\$2,818

Administrative Sites -- \$1,622,000 for planning, design and construction on several administrative sites.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Alaska	Regionwide	Planning, Survey and Design	\$86
Alaska	Tongass	Prince of Wales Satellite Supply Unit, Phase I	607
Alaska	Tongass	Prince of Wales Satellite Supply Unit, Phase II	681
Arizona, New Mexico	Regionwide	Regionwide Survey and Design	189
Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming	Regionwide	Regionwide Planning	<u>59</u>
Total			\$1,622

Offices -- \$940,000 for construction, rehabilitation and enlargement of office to alleviate over-crowded conditions.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Colorado	Routt	Hahn's Peak Office Remodeling	\$ 67
Idaho	Challis	Yankee Fork Office	194
Illinois	Shawnee	Murphysboro Ranger <u>1</u> / District Office	160
New Hampshire	White Mountain	Saco Ranger District Office	485
Service-wide		Other small projects (under \$50,000)	<u>34</u>
Total			\$940

1/ This project is to be completed in coordination with the Vocational Skills Training (VST) program of Job Corps. The VST funding is estimated to be \$90 thousand over a period of three fiscal years.

Service and Storage Buildings -- Projects, costing \$2,088,000 will provide adequate storage for working space and storage for pesticides, flammables, equipment and supplies for National Forest operations.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Alabama	National Forests in Alabama	Black Warrior Work Center, Phase I	\$63
Arizona	Kaibab	Kaibab Security Fences	63
Georgia	Chattahoochee- Oconee	Eatonton Work Center	455
Georgia	Service-wide	National Tree Seed Laboratory Expansion	588
Puerto Rico	Caribbean	Catalina Work Center Flamm- able Storage and Fuel Island	292
South Carolina	Francis Marion and Sumter	Enoree Work Center, Phase I	418
South Dakota	Nebraska	Wall Warehouse and Shop and Flammable Storage Building	140
Service-wide		Other small projects (under to \$50,000)	<u>69</u>
Total			\$2,088

Housing -- Crew quarters and single and multi-family residences would be constructed at a cost of \$2,002,000. Facilities would provide adequate housing for field personnel at isolated locations and other areas where housing is scarce.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
California	San Bernardino	Vista Grande Barracks, Garage and Utilities	\$830
Colorado	Arapaho and Roosevelt	Sulphur Ranger District Barracks	90
Colorado	White River	Aspen Ranger District Barracks	224
Idaho	Clearwater	Mex Mountain Work Center Crew Quarters	272
Idaho	Clearwater	Powell Ranger Station Trailer Court	68
Montana	Bitterroot	West Fork Crew Quarters	219
Montana	Helena	Lincoln Ranger District Crew Quarters	261
Service-wide		Other small projects (under \$50,000)	<u>38</u>
Total			\$2,002

Airports and Lookouts -- Projects totaling \$653,000 would be constructed or rehabilitated at a cost of \$653,000 to protect National Forest System lands from wildlife.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
California	Angeles	Fox Field Air Tanker Base - Phase II	418
Colorado	Arapaho and Roosevelt	Jefferson County Airport Tanker Base Paving	131
Montana	Flathead	Kalispell Fire Retardant Base, Phase I	\$89
Service-wide		Other small projects (under \$50,000)	<u>15</u>
Total			\$653

Communications Systems -- Real Property portions of communication system would be constructed at a cost of \$227,000. The radio equipment itself will be purchased from benefiting funds.

<u>State</u>	<u>National Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
California	Sequoia and Shasta-Trinity	Telecommunications System Buildings and Towers	\$209
Service-wide		Other small projects (under \$50,000)	<u>18</u>
Total			\$227

Energy Conservation -- Projects, totaling \$5,600,000 to survey, plan and design the retrofit of existing Forest Service facilities to improve their energy efficiency as required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619):

<u>State</u>	<u>Naitonal Forest</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in thousands)
Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota	Northern Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	\$700
Colorado Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming	Rocky Mountain Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	580
Arizona, New Mexico	Southwestern Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	580
Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada	Intermountain Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	580
California, Hawaii	Pacific South- west Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	820
Washington, Oregon	Pacific North- west Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	820
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louis- iana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Caro- lina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia	Southern Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	700
Illinois, Indi- ana, Maine, Maryland, Mich- igan, New Mexico, Missouri, New Hamphire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia	Eastern Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	580
Alaska	Alaska Region	Survey, planning and design for retrofit of facilities for Energy Conservation	<u>240</u>
Total			\$5,600
Total, Fire, Administrative and Other Purpose Construction			\$15,950

PROJECT LISTING
Research Construction

Energy Conservation--Projects totaling \$3,200,000 to survey, plan and design the retrofit of existing Forest Service facilities to improve their energy efficiency as required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (P.L. 95-619):

<u>Station</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>
PNW	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	\$ 200
PSW	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	100
RM	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	350
INT	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	350
NC	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	400
NE	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	300
SO	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	150
SE	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	150
FPL	Retrofit facilities for Energy Conservation	1,200
TOTAL		\$3,200

Project Listing
Recreation Use Construction

State and Forest	Project	Cost (thousand dollars)
Alaska		
Chugach	Recreation cabin construction	\$20
Tongass	Recreation cabin construction and miscellaneous rehabilitation	50
Arizona		
Apache-Sitgreaves	Rehabilitate recreation sites	94
Coconino	Rehabilitate campgrounds	95
Coronado	Rehabilitate recreation sites	63
Kaibab and Prescott	Rehabilitate recreation sites	112
Tonto	Rehabilitate recreation sites	105
California		
San Bernardino	North Shore-Big Bear Lake recreation construction	1,411
Colorado		
Arapaho	Arapaho NRA including Three Lakes Sanitation District Hookup	1,128
Pike and San Isabel	Rehabilitate North Rampart recreation sites	113
Florida		
Ocala	Construct Salt Springs day use recreation site	255
Georgia		
Chattahoochee	Replace Pocket recreation area toilets	96
Idaho		
Kootenai	Build two trail heads	30
Panhandle	Rehabilitate water systems	48
Clearwater	Rehabilitate water systems	48
Nez Perce	Rehabilitate water systems	48
Statewide - Inter Mountain Region	Rehabilitate recreation sites	64
Indiana		
Wayne-Hoosier	Construct Tipsaw Beach recreation facilities	296
Louisiana		
Kisatchie	Construct recreation facilities on Kincaid Reservoir	220
Minnesota		
Superior	Develop recreation areas and access Points to waters adjacent to BWCA	220
Missouri		
Mark Twain	Council Bluff recreation area	857

State and Forest	Project	Cost (thousand dollars)
Montana		
Custer	Construct trailhead	15
Lolo	Rehabilitate Seely Lake campground	10
Flathead	Rehabilitate Swan Lake campground	93
Statewide	Rehabilitate 12 water systems	100
Nevada		
Toiyabe	Rehabilitate recreation sites	27
New Mexico		
Carson	Ghost Ranch VIS Center rehabilitation	63
Cibola, Gila and		
Santa Fe	Rehabilitate recreation sites	68
Lincoln	Construct Cedar Creek campground	362
Oregon		
Deschutes	Replace Suttle Lake campground	122
Rogue River	Rehabilitate Natural Bridge campground	175
Deschutes	Rehabilitate Crescent Lake campground	30
Fremont	Expand Dead Horse Lake campground	27
Ochoco	Rehabilitate Delintment Lake campground	20
Siskiyou	Rehabilitate Illahe campground	31
Siuslaw	Rehabilitate Blackberry and Tillicum Beach campgrounds, Devils Churn water system	89
Umatilla	Rehabilitate Bullpraire Lake campground	69
Umpqua	Construct Diamond Lake Overflow campground	25
Wallowa-Whitman	Rehabilitate Anthony Lakes campground	77
Willamette	Rehabilitate Lost Prairie and Black Canyon camground	144
Pennsylvania		
Allegheny	Construct Kam Dam recreation site	479
Tennessee		
Cherokee	Rehabilitate several recreation sites	48
Utah		
Statewide - Inter- Mountain Forests	Rehabilitate recreation sites	64
Virginia		
Jefferson	Mt. Rogers NRA recreation construction. Complete Day use area and group camp facilities at Beartice and initiate Plan- ning design for Bourne Branch campground	438
Washington		
Mt. Baker-		
Snoqualmie	Rehabilitate Gold Basin campground	183
Olympic	Rehabilitate Seal Rock campground	204
Okanogan	Construct facilities at major use areas in Sawtooth Scenic area	19
Wenatchee	Construct entrance portal to Glacier Peak Wilderness	95
Statewide	Survey and design recreation sites and facilities	34

State and Forest	Project	Cost (thousand dollars)
Olympic and Wenatchee	Rehabilitate Cougar Lakes and Lena Lakes dispersed area	15
Gifford Pinchot, Olympic, Wenat- chee, Mt. Baker- Snoqualmie, Col- ville and Okanogan	Miscellaneous rehabilitation projects (Mt. St. Helens viewpoint Trailhead, Kachess Boating site, Early Winters VIS, Coho, Big Four and Swan Lake campgrounds)	65
Wyoming		
Bridger-Teton	Rehabilitate recreation sites	<u>12</u>
Total Recreation Use Construction		\$8,576

Land Acquisition - Weeks Act

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Thousand Dollars</u>
Arkansas	8	730	\$225
Georgia	5	610	293
Illinois	7	625	250
Indiana	8	675	270
Kentucky	20	2,318	625
Michigan	15	1,100	440
Minnesota	8	600	130
Missouri	8	800	200
Nebraska	1	160	56
North Carolina	4	445	200
Ohio	30	1,250	500
Vermont	2	250	140
West Virginia	12	1,200	320
Wisconsin	12	3,500	776
TOTAL	140	14,263	4,425

Surveys and related costs included in above distribution.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1103-0-1-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Direct program:			
1. Construction of facilities	40,615	48,308	27,726
2. Road and trail construction	217,350	461,274	469,264
3. Pollution abatement	2,253	....	....
4. Land acquisition, Weeks Act	3,360	2,023	4,425
Total direct program	263,578	511,605	501,415
Reimbursable program	701	850	900
10.00 Total program costs, funded- Obligations <u>1/</u>	264,279	512,455	502,315
<u>Financing:</u>			
Offsetting collections from:			
11.00 Federal funds	-701	-95,715	-128,900
14.00 Non-Federal sources .....	....	....	....
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	-32,792	-19,046	- 32,000
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	19,046	32,000	32,000
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing	29,810	....	....
Budget authority	279,643	429,694	373,415
Budget authority:			
40.00 <u>Appropriation</u>	279,643	423,412	373,415
44.20 <u>Supplemental for civilian</u> <u>pay raises</u> .....	....	6,282	....
Distribution of budget authority by account:			
Construction and land acquisition ...	36,177	429,694	373,415
Forest roads	243,466

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112 (Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1103-0-1-302			
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	263,578	416,740	373,415
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	309,579	436,287	629,108
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	-436,287	-629,108	-634,634
90.00 Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	136,869	217,888	367,638
91.20 Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental .....	....	6,031	251
<u>Distribution of outlays by account:</u>			
Construction and land acquisition ...	37,314	223,919	367,889
Forest roads	99,556	....	....

1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$223,550 thousand; 1980, \$380,263 thousand; 1981, \$316,595 thousand,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-1103-0-1-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
FOREST SERVICE--Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	5,069	69,427	74,286
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	1,988	30,147	32,257
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	172	3,226	3,452
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	....	....	....
Total personnel compensation.....	7,229	102,800	109,995
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	763	12,214	13,069
13.0--Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	327	3,998	3,816
22.0 Transportation of things.....	338	6,240	4,763
23.1 Standard level user charges.....	....	3,879	4,217
23.2 Communications, utilities and other rent.....	468	4,672	3,566
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	50	719	549
25.0 Other services.....	20,670	80,474	83,072
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,783	6,795	5,187
31.0 Equipment.....	2,074	4,933	3,766
32.0 Lands and structures.....	226,763	275,620	260,216
33.0--Investments and loans.....			
41.0--Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	....	261	199
43.0--Interest and dividends.....			
44.0--Refunds.....			
direct			
99.0 Total/obligations.....	260,465	502,605	492,415

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1103-0-1-302			
FOREST SERVICE--Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	53	57	57
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	175	190	190
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	3	3	3
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	231	250	250
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	17	18	18
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	3	4	4
22.0 Transportation of things.....	19	24	26
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	9	12	13
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	182	234	254
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	204	262	285
31.0 Equipment.....	12	15	17
32.0 Lands and structures.....	24	31	33
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
reimbursable			
Total obligations.....	701	850	900
Total obligations, Forest Service.....	261,166	442,556	365,305

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-1103-0-1-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....		184	184
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....		50	50
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....		....	....
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....		234	234
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....		98	98
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....		419	419
22.0 Transportation of things.....		94	94
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....		76	76
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	3113	6,883	6,883
26.0 Supplies and materials.....		145	145
31.0 Equipment.....			
32.0 Lands and structures.....		1,051	1,051
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
Total obligations, Allocation Accounts.....	3,113	9,000	9,000
99.0 Total obligations.....	264,279	512,455	502,315

GPO : 1969 O-340-422 (62-J)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION
Personnel Summary

Identification code 12-1103-0-1-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
FOREST SERVICE			
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions..	282	4,444	4,391
Total compensable work-years.....	550	7,941	6,750
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	(276)	(3,659)	(3,160)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(75)	(75)	(75)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600
Reimbursable:			
Total number of permanent positions..	4	20	20
Total compensable work-years.....	4	31	31
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	(0)	(12)	(12)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions....	....	7	7
Total compensable work-years.....	....	12	12
Full-time equivalent of other positions.....	....	(4)	(4)
Average GS grade.....	....	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	....	\$18,500	\$18,500
117 (Mono cast: 5)			

Under the new appropriations structure approved for 1980 and future years, the Forest Roads and Trails Appropriation was split, with the Maintenance activity becoming a part of the Forest Management, Protection and Utilization Appropriation and the Construction activity becoming a part of the Construction and Land Acquisition Appropriation. In order to track the appropriations made prior to 1980, separate Program and Financing, Budget Object and Personnel Summary schedules will be maintained until all funds appropriated prior to 1980 have been outlaid. These schedules follow, and will continue to be placed in the Construction and Land Acquisition section in future years.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-2262-0-1-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
<u>Direct program:</u>			
1. Construction of roads and trails	218,930	13,000	....
2. Maintenance of roads and trails	81,634	500	....
Total direct program	300,564	13,500	....
<u>Reimbursable program:</u>			
1. Construction of roads and trails	300	....	....
2. Maintenance of roads and trails	170	....	....
Total reimbursable program	470	....	....
10.00 Total program costs, funded-Obligations <u>1/</u>	301,034	13,500	.....
<u>Financing:</u>			
<u>Offsetting collections from:</u>			
11.00 Federal funds	-73,528	....	....
14.00 Non-Federal sources	-491	....	....
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.40 Appropriation	-9,123	-13,500	....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	13,500	....	....
Budget authority	231,393	....	....
<u>1/</u> Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$62,119 thousand; 1980, \$0 thousand; 1981, \$0 thousand.			

(Mono cast: 21.5)

119

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Identification code 12-2262-0-1-302	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
Budget authority:			
40.00 Appropriation	231,393	....	....
44.20 Supplemental for civilian pay raises .....	....	....	....
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	227,015	13,500	....
Obligated balance, start of year:			
72.40 Appropriation	111,951	126,049	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year:			
Appropriation	-126,049	....	....
90.00 Outlays, excluding pay raise supplemental	212,917	139,549
91.20 Outlays from civilian pay raise supplemental
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STANDARD FORM **304**
May 1969, Bureau of the Budget
Circular No. A-11, Revised.
304-103

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-2262-0-1-302			
FOREST SERVICE--Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	81,787		....
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	43,021		....
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	4,001		....
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	152		....
Total personnel compensation.....	128,961		....
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	14,825		....
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	7,002		....
22.0 Transportation of things.....	13,338		....
23.1 Standard level user charges.....	1,374		....
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	9,136		....
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	997		....
25.0 Other services.....	50,987		....
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	12,408		....
31.0 Equipment.....	5,096		....
32.0 Lands and structures.....	50,992	13,500	....
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	360		....
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
direct			
99.0 Total/obligations.....	295,476	13,500

GPO 1969 O-340-462 (62-J)

(Mono cast: 20.11)

121

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-2262-0-1-302			
FOREST SERVICE--Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	110	....	....
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	45	....	....
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	4	....	....
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	159	....	....
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	15	....	....
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	8	....	....
22.0 Transportation of things.....	12	....	....
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	2	....	....
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	204	....	....
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	24	....	....
31.0 Equipment.....	2	....	....
32.0 Lands and structures.....	44	....	....
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
reimbursable			
Total obligations.....	470	....	....
Total obligations, Forest Service.....	295,946	13,500	....

GPO : 1969 O-340-442 (2-7)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
12-2262-0-1-302			
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	159	....	....
11.3 --- Positions other than permanent.....			
11.5 --- Other personnel compensation.....			
11.8 --- Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....			
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	85	....	....
13.0 --- Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	362	....	....
22.0 Transportation of things.....	79	....	....
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	64	....	....
24.0 --- Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	909	....	....
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	27	....	....
31.0 --- Equipment.....			
32.0 Lands and structures.....	3,403	....	....
33.0 --- Investments and loans.....			
41.0 --- Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
Total obligations, Allocation Accounts.....	5,088	....	....
99.0 Total obligations.....	301,034	13,500	....

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 12-2262-0-1-302	Personnel Summary 1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
FOREST SERVICE			
Direct:			
Total number of permanent positions..	4,206	....	....
Total compensable work-years.....	7,248	....	....
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(3,164)	....	....
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(101)	....	....
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	....	....
Average GS grade.....	8.70	....	....
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	....	....
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	....	....
Reimbursable:			
Total number of permanent positions..	16	....	....
Total compensable work-years.....	25	....	....
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(10)	....	....
Average GS grade.....	8.70	....	....
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	....	....
Average salary of ungraded positions.	\$13,641	....	....
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS			
Total number of permanent positions....	7	....	....
Total compensable work-years.....	11	....	....
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(4)	....	....
Average GS grade.....	8.70	....	....
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	....	....
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5) 124	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HIGHLAND SCENIC HIGHWAY
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	1980 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-8029-0-7-401			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
10.00 Construction of Highland Scenic Highway (program costs, funded-obligations) (object class 32.0) <u>1/.....</u>	641	1,958	1,042
<u>Financing:</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-3,641	-3,000	-1.042
22.40 Unobligated balance, transferred to other accounts.....	3,000	1,042	....
<u>Budget authority</u>.....	....	....	....
<u>Budget authority:</u>			
42.00 Transferred from other accounts.....	....	....	....
43.00 <u>Appropriation (adjusted)</u>.....	....	....	....
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	641	1,958	1,042
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	5,795	1,911	....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,911	....	....
90.00 Outlays.....	4,526	3,869	1,042
<u>1/</u> Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$4,526 thousand; 1980, \$3,869 thousand; 1981, \$1,042 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

	1980 Appropriation <u>Enacted to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Youth conservation					
corps (M\$)	\$54,000		\$55,000	\$55,000	- -
(PFT person-years)...	115		115	115	- -

For budgetary purposes, the entire appropriation is shown under the Forest Service. For administration of the program, however, the portions of the appropriation allocated for the State grant program, excluding funds necessary for the administration of the Forest Service's portion of the State grants, and one half the federal programs are transferred to the Department of the Interior.

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 91-378, Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970, as amended:
(16 U.S.C. 1701-1706)

Section 1-6

Summer youth employment to develop and maintain natural resources.

(05-96) 12-1125-302 SAGR HAGR

1981-\$60,000,000, no expiration date specified.

Objective

To provide gainful summer employment for young men and women in conservation work and offer a broad variety of educational experiences to them as they learn ways to improve the quality and productivity of land, air, and water.

Program Description

The Act of August 13, 1970 (84 Stat. 794) (16 U.S.C. 1701-06), as amended, authorizes the Youth Conservation Corps Program on federal lands and a grant program to assist States in establishing YCC projects on non-federal public lands. States are required to provide not less than 20 percent of costs. All States and territories are participating. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture jointly administer the program.

The primary purposes of the program are to:

- (1) Further develop and maintain the natural resources of the United States by youth, thereby providing training and firsthand experience in future natural resource management.
- (2) Provide gainful employment for 15-18 year-old males and females representing all segments of society.
- (3) Develop an understanding and appreciation in participating youths of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

No change from the base is proposed.

Recent and projected enrollment is:

	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>FY 1981</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>from</u> <u>FY 1980</u>
Number of enrollees	38,000	33,000	33,000	- -

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAMS

The Forest Service participates in general cooperative employment programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 839) and the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970, as amended, as well as a number of programs for direct improvement of living conditions in communities and rural areas through technical forestry assistance. Over 110,000 people will participate in the various Forest Service-administered employment and volunteer programs in fiscal year 1980.

Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) agreement with the Department of Labor, the USDA, Forest Service operated 18 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers which provided basic education and job training to approximately 9,500 disadvantaged youth in fiscal year 1979. The Job Corps program has performed \$12.6 million worth of work for the Forest Service in fiscal year 1979.

Under Title VIII of CETA, the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) provides year-round jobs for unemployed and out-of-school young men and women between the ages of 16 and 23. The YACC is administered jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior through an agreement with the Department of Labor. In addition, funds are made available to States to support YACC programs on non-Federal public lands. During fiscal year 1979, 28,310 young persons participated in Forest Service conservation projects accomplishing 6,689 person-years of work; 37 percent of the enrollees were women and 26 percent were minorities. In addition, the Forest Service grants to State and local YACC programs provided jobs for 31,500 young people. For each dollar invested in this program, approximately \$1.12 was returned in the form of conservation work. The total value of work performed by YACC participants was \$89.8 million.

FY 1981 Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC)

Anticipated Work Accomplishments Forest Service Portion-Federal Program (\$92.7 million)

The following is a partial list of anticipated YACC work accomplishments for the fiscal year 1981-Forest Service portion of the Federal program. The list does not include a number of significant activities accomplished by YACC since the display is intended to correspond in type of activity and unit of measure with similar work accomplishments displayed for National Forest System programs in other sections of these Explanatory Notes. Due to differences in the types of activities included and/or the units of measure used, this listing may not correspond to other YACC work accomplishments reported in concert with the Department of the Interior and/or Department of Labor. Note that these accomplishments are in addition to those shown in other sections of these notes.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Unit of Measure</u>	<u>Anticipated Accomplishment</u>
Land Line Location	Miles	1,120.0
Fuel Treatment	Thousands of Acres	39.7
Reforestation	Thousands of Acres	20.0
Timber Stand Improvement	Thousands of Acres	15.2
Developed Recreation Site Maint. (FSL)	Million PAOT Days	3.7
Developed Recreation Site Maint. (RSL)	Million PAOT Days	2.0
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Thousand Acre Equivalents	132.8
Fish Habitat Improvement	Thousand Acre Equivalents	3.3
Endangered Species Habitat Improvement	Thousand Acre Equivalents	3.1
Soil & Water Quality Improvements	Thousands of Acres	1.4
Trail Construction/Reconstruction	Miles	835.0
Trail Maintenance	Miles	7,085.0

The Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 provides for assistance in the protection and development of natural resources at nominal cost. A total of 12,294 volunteers contributed over \$4.7 million in needed conservation work in fiscal year 1979.

The Forest Service, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior, administers the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program. Youth Conservation Corps accomplishes needed conservation work on Federal land administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, and on other public lands through grants to States. It provides young men and women, 15-18 years of age, gainful summer employment and an opportunity to learn about their natural environment through actual field experience. During the summer of 1979 the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and the States under the grant program, operated over 1,400 camps in every State and territory, employing approximately 38,000 enrollees.

All Forest Service activities seek to increase job opportunities and to raise standards of living under the Department of Agriculture's rural development program where the activity is an appropriate federal endeavor and when benefits are commensurate with costs.

Summary of Human Resource Programs
Fiscal Year 1979

Program	Fund- ing (\$ Millions)	No. of Persons Served	Person- Yrs. Accom- plished	Value of Work (\$ Millions)	Per- cent Women	Per- cent Minority	Dollar Investment Return
Young Adult Conservation Corps	\$ 80.4	28,310	6,689	\$ 89.8	37	26	\$1.12
--State Grant	--	31,500	--	--	--	--	--
Youth Conser- vation Corps <u>1/</u>	21	12,377	1,869 <u>2/</u>	23.9	48	19	\$1.14
Job Corps	41	9,571	3,631	12.6	3	65	--
Senior Community Service Employment Program	14.5	4,017	2,175	17.8	28	16	\$1.32
Volunteers in the National Forests	Unfunded	12,294	569	4.7	41	17	--
Other Hosted	Unfunded	11,756	1,684	15.3	23	37	--
Total	\$156.9	109,825	16,617	\$164.1	--	--	--
State Grant (31,500)							

1/ Figures shown reflect only the Forest Service portion of the YCC program. An additional \$39 million in funding and approximately 37,600 enrollees are involved in the Department of the Interior and State Grant programs.

2/ Converted from person-weeks data.

25,600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1125-0-1-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
10.00 Youth Conservation Corps (program costs, funded- obligations) 1/	58,585	54,797	55,000
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Offsetting collections from Federal funds	-1		
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year .....	....	....	....
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing ...	1,494	....	....
25.00 Unobligated balance restored ..	-78		
40.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria-</u> <u>tion)</u>	60,000	54,000	55,000
44.20 Supplemental for civilian pay raises		797	
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	58,584	54,797	55,000
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year	15,981	11,863	11,295
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year	-11,863	-11,295	-5,500
90.00 Outlays	62,702	54,600	60,763
91.20 Outlays from supplemental pay raises .....	....	765	32
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$329 thousand; 1980, \$307 thousand; 1981, \$307 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	131 (Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1125-0-1-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	2,424	2,693	2,881
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	3,951	4,327	4,630
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	380	406	434
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	6,773	7,137	7,636
Total personnel compensation.....	13,528	14,563	15,581
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	979	1,257	1,345
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	841	589	589
22.0 Transportation of things.....	687	481	481
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	453	317	317
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	96	67	67
25.0 Other services.....	2,896	1,898	792
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,955	1,152	1,152
31.0 Equipment.....	166	116	116
32.0 Lands and structures.....	95	67	67
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
Total obligations, Forest Service.....	21,696	20,507	20,507

229 1333 0-340-462 (62-1)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-1125-0-1-302			
ALLOCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	1,204	1,288	1,378
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	3,926	4,201	4,495
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	350	375	401
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	6,968	7,247	7,754
Total personnel compensation.....	12,448	13,111	14,028
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	1,408	1,715	1,835
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	585	491	491
22.0 Transportation of things.....	71	59	59
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	99	83	83
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	65	55	55
25.0 Other services.....	8,017	6,731	5,897
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,451	1,218	1,218
31.0 Equipment.....	297	249	249
32.0 - Lands and structures			
33.0 - Investments and loans			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	12,448	10,578	10,578
42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities			
43.0 - Interest and dividends			
44.0 - Refunds			
Total obligations, Department of the Interior.....	36,889	34,290	34,493
99.0 Total obligations.....	58,585	54,797	55,000

GPO 1969 O-340-462 (62-J)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FOREST, SPECIAL ACTS

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts (M\$)	\$325		\$325	\$754	+\$429
(PFT person-years)	- -		- -	- -	- -

Listing of Available Authorities

P.L. s 75-505, 74-3 67, 75-748, 78-591, and P.L. 75-634; (58 Stat. 227 and 54 Stat. 299).

Acquisition of Lands for Control of Soil Erosion and Flood
Damage Originating within the Boundaries of National Forests.
(05-96) 12-5208 302 SENP RIIA

Toiyabe - \$10,000 annually

Others - Such sums as appropriated out of
receipts by Congress,
no expiration date specified

Program Description

The Congress has enacted several special laws which authorize appropriation from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage.

These are critical watershed lands needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover restoration to prevent serious erosion and damaging floods within these National Forests. Land treatment measures must be applied and subsequently maintained on all lands in these areas to make corrective action fully effective. To assure full program effectiveness, the intermingled private lands must be acquired by the Federal Government. Results are reflected in improved watershed conditions, social benefits, and development of economic strength in local communities.

The counties in Utah, Nevada and southern California have recognized the benefits that these acquisition programs have produced. They are very interested in having these critical watershed lands protected by being in public ownership. At the present, damages to these lands are occurring which can only result in future expenditures of public funds for rehabilitation and public safety at costs greatly exceeding current land acquisition costs.

A program of \$754,000 is proposed to reflect the best current estimate of receipts available and land available to be acquired under the willing buyer-willing seller concept.

Program by Forest follows:

	<u>1979 actual</u>	<u>1980 estimate</u>	<u>1981 estimate</u>	<u>Change from FY 1980</u>
1. Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of 5/11/38, as amended	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	- -
2. Uinta-Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of 8/26/35, as amended..	30,000	30,000	30,000	- -
3. Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, Act of 6/25/38, as amended	10,000	10,000	10,000	- -
4. Angeles National Forest, California, Act of 6/11/40	20,000	40,000	344,000	+\$304,000
5. Cleveland National Forest, Cali- fornia, Act of 6/11/40			175,000	+175,000
6. San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, California, Act of 6/15/38	<u>85,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>-50,000</u>
Total	\$165,000	325,000	\$754,000	+\$429,000

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Lands and structures	<u>+429</u>
Total	+429

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
12-5208-0-2-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Cache National Forest, Utah.....	....	20	20
2. Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah.....	....	30	30
3. Toiyabe National Forest, Nev.....	10	10	10
4. San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Calif.,.....	223	265	175
5. Angeles National Forest, Calif...	....	....	344
6. Cleveland National Forest, Calif.	....	....	175
10.00 Total program costs, funded- obligations (object class 32.0) 1/.....	233	325	754
<u>Financing:</u>			
25.00 Unobligated balance lapsing,....	152	....	....
40.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria- tion)</u> (special fund).....	385	325	754
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	233	325	754
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	81	179	179
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-179	-179	-179
90.00 Outlays.....	135	325	754
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$135 thousand; 1980, \$325 thousand; 1981, \$754 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

	1980	1981	1981	1981	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Acquisition of Land to Complete Land Exchanges	<u>Appropriation Enacted to Date</u>	<u>RPA</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>from Base</u>
(M\$)	\$155		- -	\$446	+\$446
(PFT person-years)	- -		- -	- -	- -

Listing of Available Authorities

P.L. 90-171, Act of December 4, 1967 (Land Exchanges in the National Forests): (16 U.S.C. 484a)
 Acquisitions of lands to complete insufficient land exchange with public schools
 (06-96) 12-5216 302 SAGR HARG

Such sums as may be appropriated by Congress,
 no expiration date specified

Program Description

The Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), stipulates that deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National Forest System lands conveyed in the exchanges.

A program of \$446,000 is proposed to reflect the amount of deposits now available.

Program by State follows:

	1979 <u>Actual</u>	1980 <u>Estimate</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Change from FY 1980
Arizona	- -	\$38,700	407,000	368,300
Idaho	- -	- -	- -	- -
Minnesota	- -	18,000	- -	-18,000
New Hampshire	- -	2,500	- -	-2,500
New Mexico	- -	- -	9,000	9,000
North Carolina	- -	- -	22,300	22,300
Oklahoma	- -	96,200	- -	-96,200
Texas	- -	- -	7,500	7,500
Total	- -	155,400	445,800	+290,400

Object class information for the increase from base follows:

Lands and structures	+\$446
Total	+446

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-5216-0-2-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Acquisition of land:			
Arizona.....	....	47	407
Idaho.....	....	....	....
Minnesota.....	....	20	....
New Hampshire.....	....	3	....
New Mexico.....	....	30	....
North Carolina.....	....	....	9
Oklahoma.....	....	100	22
Texas.....	....	....	8
Total program costs, funded 1/....	....	200	446
Change in selected resources (unde- livered orders).....	....	261	....
10.00 Total obligations (object class 32.0).....	....	416	446
<u>Financing:</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-22	-261	....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	261	....	....
40.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria- tion)</u> (special fund).....	239	155	446
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	....	416	446
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	43	....	261
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	....	-261	-261
90.00 Outlays.....	43	155	446
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$43 thousand; 1980, \$155 thousand; 1981, \$446 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	140 (Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 94-579, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: (43 U.S.C. 1751)
Section 401: as amended by P.L. 95-514, Public Rangeland Improvement Act
of 1978, October 25, 1978, 92 Stat. 1803

Range Management-use of one-half of grazing receipts from 16 western
States.

(05-96) 12-5207 302 SAGR HAGR

Such sums as are appropriated from receipts by Congress,
no expiration date specified

Program Description

Funding for this activity represents 50 percent of the prior year's grazing receipts in the 16 western States as authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended. Further description is included under the Range Management subactivity of the National Forest System's Renewable Resources Management and Utilization section.

Fiscal Year 1981 Program

	1980 Appropriation Enacted to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$5,900		\$5,900	\$6,800	+\$900
PFT person-years ...	24		24	24	- -

The increase of \$900,000 reflects the appropriation of 50 percent of the anticipated grazing fees from the 16 western States.

Accomplishments for this activity are reported with the accomplishments for the Range Management subactivity.

Object class information for the increase follows:

Salaries and benefits	+120
Travel	+10
Transportation of things	+50
Other services	+200
Supplies, materials and equipment	+420
Lands and structures contracts	+100
Total	+900

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5207-0-2-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
10.00 Range rehabilitation, protec- tion, and improvements on national forest lands (pro- gram costs, funded) <u>1/</u> ,.....	4,944	7,085	6,800
<u>Financing:</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-773	-1,185	....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,185	....	....
40.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria- tion)</u> ,.....	5,356	5,900	6,800
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	4,944	7,085	6,800
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	1,599	1,653	4,603
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,653	-4,603	-4,603
90.00 Outlays.....	4,890	4,135	6,800
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$4,944 thousand; 1980, \$7,085 thousand; 1981, \$ 6,700 thousand.			
	142		

(Mono cast: 21.5)

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5207-0-2-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	388	415	444
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	958	1,025	1,097
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	85	91	97
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	1,431	1,531	1,638
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	116	124	133
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	49	64	72
22.0 Transportation of things.....	247	322	367
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....			
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	918	1,197	1,347
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,577	3,057	2,342
31.0 Equipment.....	151	197	224
32.0 Lands and structures.....	455	593	677
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
99.0 Total obligations.....	4,944	7,085	6,800

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
RANGELAND IMPROVEMENTS
Personnel Summary

Identification code 12-5207-0-2-302	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
Total number of permanent positions....	69	68	67
Total compensable work-years.....	103	104	104
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(36)	(38)	(39)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions...	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

	1980				Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Appropriation	1981	1981	1981	Decrease (-)
	<u>Enacted to Date</u>	<u>RPA</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands (receipts)	\$3,850		\$3,850	\$3,900	+50
PFT person-years	55		55	55	- -

P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended:
(16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(f)).

Section 1 (b)

Construction and Operation of Recreation Facilities.

(05-96) 12-5009 303 SENR HIIA

Such sums as appropriated by Congress, from available receipts
no expiration date specified

Program Description

Funding for this activity is derived from admission and user fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. Further description is included under the Recreation Use subactivity of the National Forest System's Renewable Resources Management and Utilization section.

An increase of \$50,000 is proposed. The 1981 estimate of \$3,900,000 is 65 percent of the anticipated admission and user fees collections.

Accomplishments for this activity are reported with the accomplishments for the Recreation Use subactivity of the National Forest System's Renewable Resources Management and Utilization activity.

Object class information for the increase follows:

Travel	+3
Transportation of things	+8
Communications, utilities and other rent	+5
Other services	-16
Supplies, materials and equipment	+15
Lands and structures	+3
 Total	 +50

Revised.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5009-0-2-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
10.00 Construction, reconstruction, administration, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities (program costs, funded-obligations) 1/	3,753	3,850	3,900
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Offsetting collections from Federal funds.....	-20		
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-661	-387	-387
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	387	387	387
40.00 <u>Budget authority</u> (indefinite, special fund).....	3,459	3,850	3,900
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	3,733	3,850	3,900
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	997	728	1,728
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-728	-1,728	-1,733
90.00 Outlays.....	4,002	2,850	3,895
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$161 thousand; 1980, \$165 thousand; 1981, \$167 thousand..			

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5009-0-2-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	962	1,029	1,101
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	1,017	1,088	1,164
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	105	112	120
11.8 --- Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	2,084	2,229	2,385
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	214	229	245
13.0 --- Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	81	78	81
22.0 Transportation of things.....	233	225	233
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	135	130	135
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	8	7	7
25.0 Other services.....	412	393	233
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	399	380	395
31.0 Equipment.....	71	68	71
32.0 Lands and structures.....	116	111	115
33.0 --- Investments and loans.....			
41.0 --- Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 --- Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 --- Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 --- Refunds.....			
99.0 Total obligations.....	3,753	3,850	3,900

GPO 1969 O-340-462 (62-J)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF RECREATION FACILITIES
Personnel Summary

[illegible]

TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

	1980	1981	1981	1981	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Appropriation	RPA	Base	Estimate	from Base
	Enacted to date				
Dollars in thousands					
(receipts)	\$11,000		\$11,000	\$11,200	+\$200
PFT person-years	60		60	60	- -

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, Oct. 22
 1976: (16 U.S.C. 472a)
 Section 14 (h)
 Timber salvage fund for harvesting insect-infested, dead and
 damaged trees
 (05-96) 12-5204 302 SAGR HAGR
 USC
 Permanent appropriation.
 no expiration date specified.

Objective

To salvage insect-infested, dead, damaged or down timber, and to remove associated
 trees for stand improvement.

Program Description

Funding for this activity is derived from receipts deposited on the National Forest.
 Discussion of this program is included with the program description for Timber Sales
 Administration and Management subactivity of the National Forest System's Renewable
 Resources Management and Utilization activity.

An increase of \$200,000 is proposed. This increase reflects projected anticipated
 needs for salvage operations during fiscal year 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
TIMBER SALVAGE SALES

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-5204-0-2-302	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
10.00 Timber salvage sales (program costs, funded-obligations)...	9,595	11,000	11,200
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Reimbursements.....	-6		
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-5,798	-11,596	-11,596
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	11,596	11,596	11,596
Budget authority.....	15,387	11,000	11,200
<u>Budget authority:</u>			
Current:			
40.00 Appropriation.....	3,000	....	....
Permanent:			
60.00 Appropriation (indefinite, special funds).....	12,387	11,000	11,200
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	9,588	11,000	11,200
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	354	1,160	4,090
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,160	-4,090	-5,210
90.00 Outlays.....	8,782	8,070	10,080
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
TIMBER SALVAGE SALES
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5204-0-2-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	3,013	3,224	3,450
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	3,100	3,317	3,550
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	369	395	420
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	6,482	6,936	7,420
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	665	712	760
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	173	236	251
22.0 Transportation of things.....	545	746	791
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	267	365	388
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....			
25.0 Other services.....	741	1,014	543
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	343	469	498
31.0 Equipment.....	226	312	328
32.0 Lands and structures.....	153	210	221
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
99.0 Total obligations.....	9,595	11,000	11,200

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
TIMBER SALVAGE SALES
Personnel Summary

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-5204-0-2-302			
Total number of permanent positions,...	144	133	99
Total compensable work-years,.....	437	442	444
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(304)	(310)	(314)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(19)	(19)	(19)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions...	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600

GPO: 1964-O-737-469

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ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR UINTA NATIONAL FOREST

(All capital investment)
(Dollars in thousands)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
	:		:	estimate	:	estimate
Acquisition of lands for Uinta National Forest	:	- -	:	\$67	:	- -
Unobligated balance brought forward	:	-\$67	:	-67	:	- -
Unobligated balance carried forward	:	67	:		:	- -
Appropriation or estimate	:	- -	:	- -	:	- -

Public Law 89-226 authorized the purchase of approximately 10,000 acres of non Federally owned land within a described part of the Uinta National Forest in Utah for the purpose of promoting the control of floods and the reduction of soil erosion through restoration of adequate vegetative cover. \$300,000 were appropriated in fiscal year 1967 to be available until expended.

As of September 30, 1979, 9,395 acres have been acquired at a cost of \$232,533.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST

(All capital investment)

(Dollars in thousands)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	:	1979	:	1980	:	1981
	:		:	estimate	:	estimate
Acquisition of lands for Wasatch National Forest	:	- -	:	\$211	:	- -
Unobligated balance brought forward	:	-\$214	:	-211	:	- -
Unobligated balance carried forward	:	211	:	- -	:	- -
Appropriation or estimate	:	- -	:	- -	:	- -

The Act of September 14, 1962 (PL 87-661) provided authorization for the appropriation of \$400,000 for purchase of privately owned lands within the Wasatch National Forest in Utah to aid in control of floods and to reduce soil erosion. The full amount of this authorization has been appropriated with the funds remaining available until expended.

As of September 30, 1979, approximately 12,900 acres had been approved for purchase under this authority.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
OTHER GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
12-9911-0-1-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Acquisition of lands for Uinta National Forest, Utah,.....	3	64	....
2. Acquisition of lands for Wasatch National Forest, Utah,.....	....	214	....
10.00 Total costs-obligations (ob- ject class 32.0) <u>1/</u> ,.....	3	278	....
<u>Financing:</u>			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-281	-278	....
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	278	....	....
Budget authority.....	....	....	....
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	3	278	....
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	2	5	....
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-5	....	....
90.00 Outlays.....	....	283	....
<u>Distribution of outlays by account:</u>			
Acquisition of lands for:			
Uinta National Forest.....	....	64	....
Wasatch National Forest.....	....	219	....
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$0; 1980, \$283 thousand; 1981, \$0.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast 4.9)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed [268] 271 passenger motor vehicles of which 8 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which [250] 245 shall be [7] for replacement only, acquisition of 51 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft, the purchase of not to exceed 4 for replacement only, and acquisition of [61] 55 aircraft from excess sources; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (e) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); (f) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forests Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, 558a note).

[None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to change the boundaries of any region, to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for research, State and private forestry, and National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry in the U.S. Senate and the Committee on Agriculture in the U.S. House of Representatives.]

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Forest System limitation for emergency rehabilitation of burned over lands under its jurisdiction.

Appropriations and funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to comply with the requirements of 313 (a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1323 (a).

Funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), may be merged with and made a part of the Construction and Land Acquisition and/or the Forest Management, Protection, and Utilization Appropriations. (Public Law 96-126, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies, 1980.)

Detailed explanations of the proposed changes in the language of the Administrative Provisions is found in the Justification of Change in Language section.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

Use of Vehicles

Passenger-carrying vehicles are used by:

- (1) Forest officers in the protection, utilization, management, and development of the National Forests and land utilization projects and in the program for control of forest pests.
- (2) Research technicians on experimental forests and ranges, on field research projects and forest surveys.
- (3) Foresters engaged in carrying out the laws providing for State and private forestry cooperation.
- (4) Regional office field-going administrative personnel in performing, directing, and inspecting field work.

The Forest Service is essentially a field organization and its passenger-carrying vehicles are located mainly at regional, National Forest, and ranger district headquarters, and experimental forests and ranges. There are over 225 million acres within the exterior boundaries of the National Forests.

About 726 million acres of State and private forest land are included within the areas which benefit from Federal participation in the cooperative forest program. Much of this area is without common carrier service, and most forest areas and research centers are remote from commercial travel routes, requiring extensive use of motor vehicles as a means of transportation. The major portion of transportation needs, particularly at regional and forest supervisor levels and at other larger supervisor levels and at other larger headquarters, involves multiple passenger use and can be more expeditiously and economically met by use of sedans and station wagons than by other types of vehicles.

Additions

It is proposed that the Forest Service purchase 26 additional passenger motor vehicles to replace trucks, pickups, carryalls, and sedan deliveries. Since sedans and station wagons are better suited to the needs and are less costly to operate, we prefer replacement with passenger motor vehicles. The substitution of 26 passenger motor vehicles for light trucks in fiscal year 1981 will result in a savings estimated at \$2,000 each year.

The Forest Service analyzes current work plans and programs in determining its overall passenger-carrying vehicle requirements. This analysis includes a careful study of the number of vehicles needed at each field station using as a guiding principle the ownership of only the minimum number of dependable units required to serve programs for which funds are budgeted. Also, it is Forest Service policy to utilize Interagency Motor Pools or commercial car rental services to the fullest practicable extent. Passenger car use is restricted and is integrated with various activities so as to attain good utilization of all vehicles.

Replacements

Replacement of 245 of the 1,086 total vehicles now in operation is proposed. These 1,086 vehicles are located in 43 States serving some 400 field offices and are used in general administration and management of the National Forests. All vehicles proposed for replacement have a mileage of more than 60,000 and/or more than 6 years of age.

Age and mileage data for passenger motor vehicles on hand as of September 30, 1979, exclusive of 143 buses, is as follows:

<u>Age Data</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
1973 and older.....	214
1974	224
1975	175
1976	148
1977	170
1978	151
1979	4
Total	1,086

Mileage Data

<u>Miles</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
60,000 and over	453
50,000 to 59,999	120
40,000 to 49,999	158
30,000 to 39,999	164
20,000 to 29,999	97
10,000 to 19,999	80
0 to 9,999	<u>14</u>
Total	1,086

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles and Aircraft

All aircraft and passenger carrying vehicles acquired for loan to the State Forestry organizations are from excess sources and do not require funds for purchase. Aircraft and passenger-carrying vehicles are replaced by transfer from other agencies as they are available.

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles

Fiscal year 1981 passenger-carrying vehicles replacement and acquisition estimates are 51 vehicles.

The current fleet composition on loan to the fifty States and territories is 305.

Aircraft

Fiscal year 1981 aircraft replacement and acquisition estimates for loan to the fifty States and territories are:

- 25 single engine reconnaissance aircraft
- 15 twin engine reconnaissance and cargo aircraft
- 15 helicopters

The current fleet composition on loan to the fifty States and territories is as follows:

- 89 single engine reconnaissance aircraft
- 20 twin engine reconnaissance and cargo aircraft
- 55 helicopters

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS-WORKING FUNDS

	1980 Apportionment <u>Requested to date</u>	1980 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Base</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from Base</u>
Expenses, Brush Disposal					
(M\$ receipts)	\$40,509		\$ - -	\$44,700	N/A
(M\$-program level)	46,000		40,309	40,600	+\$91
(PFT person-years).....	513		513	513	- -
Licensee Programs					
Smokey Bear					
(M\$ receipts)	240		- -	100	N/A
(M\$-program level)	240		240	240	- -
(PFT person-years)	3		3	3	- -
Woodsy Owl					
(M\$ receipts)	60		- -	40	N/A
(M\$-program level) ...	60		60	60	- -
(PFT person-years)	1		1	1	- -
Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements					
(M\$ receipts)	50		- -	50	N/A
(M\$-program level)	60		50	50	- -
(PFT person-years)	- -		- -	- -	- -
Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund					
(M\$ receipts)	94,865		- -	128,000	N/A
(M\$-program level).....	94,865		- -	128,000	+128,000
(PFT person-years).....	- -		- -	- -	- -
Timber Purchaser Roads Constructed by the Forest Service					
(M\$ receipts)	47,000		- -	20,000	N/A
(M\$-program level)	59,160		- -	20,000	+20,000
(PFT person-years)	- -		- -	- -	- -
Total					
(M\$ receipts)	182,724		- -	318,890	N/A
(MS-program level)	200,385		40,859	188,950	+148,091
(PFT person-years)	517		517	517	- -

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 84-190, Act of August 11, 1916, (Department of Agriculture
Appropriations Act), as amended: (16 U.S.C. 490)

Section 6

Disposal of brush and other debris due to timber sales in
National Forests

(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 82-327, Act of May 23, 1952, (18 U.S.C. 711), as amended by P.L. 93-318:
(31 U.S.C. 488a)

Section 3

Forest fire prevention campaign (Smokey Bear)
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 93-318, Act of June 22, 1974: (31 U.S.C. 488b-5)
Sections 1-6

Woodsy owl anti-pollution campaign
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 85-464, Act of June 20, 1958: (16 U.S.C. 579c)
Section 7

Restoration, improvements, and protection of forest service lands
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 62-430, Act of March 4 1913: (16 U.S.C. 501) (Dept. of Agriculture
Appropriation Act)

Forest roads and trails improvements -10% financed from national
forest receipts
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, Oct. 22 1978:
(16 U.S.C. 472a(i))

Section 14 (I)

Timber purchaser roads constructed by the Forest Service
(05-96) 12-9922 302 SAGR HAGR

Permanent appropriation,
no expiration date specified

Objective

To provide for those permanent appropriations which are separate Forest Service activities or which are combined with other Forest Service activities to accomplish common tasks.

Expenses, Brush Disposal

	1980 Apportionment Requested to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$46,000		\$40,509	\$40,600	+\$91
PFT person-years ...	513		513	513	- -

Program Description

As part of a timber sale collections may be required from the timber purchaser for the Forest Service to complete certain brush disposal tasks.

Timber cutting usually increases the fire hazard because of dry fuel increase in the form of logging slash. This slash may also:

- (1) Impair reforestation.
- (2) Contribute to the buildup of insect populations.
- (3) Cause damage to stream channels.
- (4) Degrade esthetics of the forest environment.

When disposal of brush and other debris is necessary, National Forest timber sale contracts require treatment or deposit of funds for treatment of debris resulting from timber sale operations. When economical and expedient the work is performed by the timber purchaser. When not done by the purchaser, it is done by the Government, using deposits to cover costs of the work as authorized under Section 6 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 USC 490).

The effect of timber cutting and the manner of treating slash varies widely among geographic regions. Brush disposal may be accomplished in several ways such as crushing, chipping, burning, or extra fire protection through the critical phase of natural disposal. Combinations of these are often used.

The increase of \$91,000 is linked to timber sales activities where harvesting has been completed and where the fuels created by the sale are ready for disposal. Accomplishments for this activity are shown with the Forest Fire Protection sub-activity of the National Forest System's Land and Resource Protection.

Object class information for the decrease from base follows:

Transportation of things	+322
Supplies, materials and equipment	+1,449
Other contractual services	-1,680
Total	+91

Licensee Program-Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl

	1980 Apportionment Requested to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Smokey Bear					
Dollars in thousands	\$240		\$240	\$240	- -
PFT person-years ...	3		3	3	- -
Woodsy Owl					
Dollars in thousands	60		60	60	- -
PFT person-years ...	1		1	1	- -

Program Description

Fees for the use of characters by private enterprises are collected under regulations promulgated by the Secretary and are available as follows:

- (1) Smokey Bear--for furthering the nationwide forest fire prevention campaign (18 USC 711 and 31 USC 488a).
- (2) Woodsy Owl--for promoting wise use of the environment and programs which foster maintenance and improvement of environmental quality (31 USC 488b-5).

No change is proposed from the base. This level reflects a continuation of the current program level.

Restoration of Forest Lands and Improvements

	1980 Apportionment Requested to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$60		\$50	\$50	- -
PFT person-years ...	- -		- -	- -	- -

Program Description

Recoveries from cash bonds or forfeitures under surety bonds by permittees or timber purchasers, who fail to complete performance or improvement, protection, or rehabilitation work required under the permit or timber sale contract, are used to cover the cost to the United States of completing such work on lands under Forest Service administration. Funds received as settlement of a claim are used for improvement, protection, or rehabilitation made necessary by the action which led to the cash settlement (Act of June 20, 1958, 16 USC 579c).

No change is proposed.

Roads and Trails for States, National Forests Fund

	1980 Apportionment Requested to date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$94,865		- -	\$128,000	+\$128,000
PFT person-years ...	- -		- -	- -	- -

Program Description

The permanent appropriation of 10 percent of National Forest receipts pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 USC 501), is transferred to and merged with either Forest Management Protection and Utilization and/or Construction and Land Acquisition appropriations.

The fiscal year 1981 estimate reflects an estimated increase in National Forests Funds receipts in fiscal year 1980.

Accomplishments are included with the Road Maintenance and Road Construction sub-activities. In the National Forest System's Land and Resource Protection activity and the Construction and Land Acquisition appropriation respectively.

Object class information for the increase follows:

Lands and structures	+\$103,300
Other contractual services	+24,700
Total	+128,000

Timber Purchaser Roads Constructed by the Forest Service

	1980 Apportionment Requested to Date	1981 RPA	1981 Base	1981 Estimate	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Base
Dollars in thousands	\$59,160		- -	\$20,000	+\$20,000
PFT person-years ...	- -		- -	- -	- -

Program Description

Section 14 (i)(2) of the National Forest Management Act (Public Law 94-588) authorized expenditure of timber receipts for Government constructed permanent roads for purchasers of timber who qualify as small businesses and elect to have the Forest Service construct the roads designated under the timber sale contract where costs exceed \$20,000.

The proposed increase of \$20,000,000 is based upon the experience gained in fiscal year 1979. More small businesses have elected to have the Forest Service construct roads than was previously estimated.

Accomplishments for this activity are displayed with the timber purchaser road construction accomplishments in the Road and Trail Construction activity of the Construction and Land Acquisition appropriation. Only total miles of purchaser related construction are reported since the number of miles that small business timber purchasers will elect the Forest Service to construct cannot be determined until the successful bidder on a particular sale is known.

Object class information for the increase follows:

Lands and structures	+\$20,000
Total.....	+20,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-9922-0-2-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Direct program:			
1. Roads and trails for States, National Forests Fund.....	73,528	94,865	128,000
2. Expenses, brush disposal.....	38,303	40,509	40,600
3. Licensee programs, Forest Service.....	274	300	300
4. Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	50	50	50
5. Timber purchaser roads con- structed by Forest Service..	27,928	47,000	20,000
10.00 Total program costs, funded- obligations <u>1/</u>	140,083	182,724	188,950
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Offsetting collection from: Federal funds.....	-48	....
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-49,531	-61,904	-61,904
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	61,904	61,904	61,904
60.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria-</u> <u>tion)</u> (permanent, indefi- nite, special funds).....	152,408	182,724	188,950
<u>Distribution of budget authority by</u> <u>account:</u>			
Roads and trails for States, National Forests Fund.....	73,528	94,865	128,000
Expenses, brush disposal.....	42,739	40,509	50,600
Licensee programs, Forest Service...	107	300	300
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	34	50	50
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service.....	36,000	47,000	20,000
<u>1/</u> Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$11,318 thousand; 1980, \$12,176 thousand; 1981, \$15,265 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	166 (Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)--continued

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-9922-0-2-302			
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net,.....	140,035	182,724	188,950
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	12,977	29,070	47,304
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-29,070	-47,304	-50,403
90.00 Outlays.....	123,942	164,490	185,851
<u>Distribution of outlays by account:</u>			
Roads and trails for States, National Forest Fund.....	73,528	94,865	128,000
Expenses, brush disposal.....	37,570	33,550	33,111
Licensee programs, Forest Service...	95	300	300
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	50	50	50
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service.....	12,700	35,725	24,390
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5) 167	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-9922-0-2-302			
FOREST SERVICE--Direct obligations:			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	7,417	7,936	8,490
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	11,884	12,716	13,600
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	2,746	2,938	3,140
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	9	9	10
Total personnel compensation.....	22,056	23,599	25,240
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	1,954	2,091	2,237
13.0 Benefits for former personnel			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	536	575	751
22.0 Transportation of things.....	2,440	2,626	3,428
23.2 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,102	1,188	1,551
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	41	42	49
25.0 Other services.....	88,064	126,884	122,112
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	3,288	3,538	4,620
31.0 Equipment.....	1,118	1,200	1,567
32.0 Lands and structures.....	19,436	20,931	27,330
33.0 Investments and loans			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions			
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	48	50	65
43.0 Interest and dividends			
44.0 Refunds			
99.0 ^{direct} Total/obligations.....	140,083	182,724	188,950

GPO 1969 O-340-462 (62-1)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS
Personnel Summary

[illegible]

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS-PAYMENT FUNDS

	1980 Apportionment <u>Requested to date</u>	1981 <u>RPA</u>	1981 <u>Estimate</u>	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) <u>from 1980</u>
Payment to Minnesota (M\$)	\$675		\$675	
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (M\$)	1,300		1,800	+\$500
Payments to School Funds, Arizona and New Mexico (M\$)	203		210	+7
Payments to States, National Forests Fund (M\$)	276,985		317,315	+40,330
Total Payments (M\$)	279,163		320,000	+40,837

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 71-539, Shipstead-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930, as amended by P.L. 95-495
(16 U.S.C. 577G)
Section 5

Payment to Minnesota for land purchase in Superior National Forest
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SAGR HAGR

Such sums from National Forests Fund equal to three-fourths of 1 percent
of the fair appraised value of the lands,
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 75-210, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, July 22, 1937,
as amended: (7 U.S.C. 1012)
Sections 33

Payments to counties where national grasslands are located
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SAGR HAGR

Such sums from receipts equal to 25% of net revenues,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 61-219, Act of June 20, 1910
Sections 6, 24

Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.
(05-96) 12-9921 652 SAGR HAGR
SENR HIIA

Such sums from National Forests Fund equal to the percent of school land
acreage as compared to National Forest acreage applied to the gross
receipts collected in the State.
no expiration date specified.

P.L. 60-136, Act of May 23, 1908 (Depart. of Agriculture Appropriation Act),
as amended: (16 U.S.C. 500)

Payments to States National Forests Fund.
(05-96) 12-9921 852 SENR HAGR
 SACR HIIA

25% of receipts derived,
no expiration date specified

P.L. 94-588 National Forest Management Act of 1976, October 22, 1978:

(16 U.S.C. 472a)

Section 15

Basis for calculating Payments to States.

(05-96) 12-9921-852 SAGR HAGR

Objective

To make payments based on National Forest System receipts and collections to affected States and counties based on the authorizing legislation for each type of payment.

Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties) from the National Forests Fund

The Act of June 1948, as amended by P.L. 95-495 (16 USC 577c-577h) provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon certification of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall pay to the State of Minnesota at the close of each fiscal year from any National Forest receipts not otherwise appropriated an amount equivalent to three-fourths of 1 percent of the fair appraised value of certain National Forest lands in the counties of Cook, Lake, and St. Louis situated within the Superior National Forest. The Act further provides that payment to the State shall be distributed to each of these counties in conformity with the fair appraised value of such National Forest lands in each county.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands

At the end of each calendar year, 25 percent of the revenues from use of submarginal lands are paid to counties under the provisions of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 USC 1012). Payments are made on the provision that they are used for school or road purposes, or both.

Payments to School Funds, Arizona and New Mexico

Under provisions of the Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 562, 573), certain areas within National Forests were granted to the States for school purposes. The percentage that these lands are of the total National Forest area within the State is used in determining payments to the States. The receipts from all National Forest land within the State are used as the basis for applying the percentage. For example, if total receipts for the State are \$100,000 and if 10 percent of lands are in the "granted for school purposes" category, the payment to the State would be \$10,000. The amounts so paid are deducted from the gross receipts before computing the 25 percent payments to States.

Payments to States, National Forests Fund

The Act of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 USC 500) requires, with a few exceptions, that 25 percent of all money received from the National Forests during any fiscal year be paid to the States in which the forests are located, for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such National Forests are situated. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-588, October 22, 1976), has expanded the term "moneys received" to include all collections from Sale Area Betterment activities plus "all amounts earned or allowed any purchaser of National Forest timber and other forest products within such State . . . for construction of roads." The amount of this appropriation varies each year in direct proportion to National Forest receipts, sale area betterment collections and timber purchaser construction during the previous fiscal year.

The amounts set aside from receipts collected before the 25 percent is applied are listed below:

- (1) Payment to Minnesota
- (2) Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts
- (3) Payments to School Funds, Arizona and New Mexico

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Working Capital Fund was established by the Act of August 3, 1956, as amended by the Act of October 23, 1962 (16 USC 579b). It is a self-sustaining revolving fund which provides services to National Forests, Experiment Stations, and other Federal agencies when necessary; and as provided by law, to State and private agencies and persons who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control and other authorized programs.

The forestry-related supply and support services provided by the Working Capital Fund in fiscal year 1979 included:

Equipment service which owns, operates, maintains, replaces and repairs common use motor driven and similar equipment. This equipment is rented to administrative units, at rates which recover the cost of operation, repair, maintenance, management and depreciation. The rates also include an increment which provides additional cash which, when added to depreciation earnings and the residual value of equipment, provides sufficient funds to replace the equipment.

Aircraft service which operates, maintains, and repairs Forest Service owned aircraft used in fire surveillance and suppression and in other Forest Service programs. The aircraft are rented at rates which recover the cost of depreciation, operation, maintenance, repair, and improvements in the airworthiness of the aircraft. Aircraft replacement costs are financed from appropriated funds, the Forest Service Working Capital Fund, or a combination of both.

Supply service which operates the following common services:

Central Supply which procures, stores, and issues grass seed to National Forests, Experiment Stations, and others at prices which recover costs.

Photo reproduction laboratories which store, reproduce, and supply photographs of National Forest lands and activities at cost.

Sign shops which manufacture and supply special signs for the National Forests for use in regulating traffic and as information to the public and other users of the National Forests at cost.

Subsistence which prepares and serves meals for Forest Service crews working in areas where adequate public restaurant facilities are not available.

Nurseries which operate forest tree nurseries and cold storage facilities for storage of tree and seed stock and a seed extractory. Tree seed is procured, cleaned, bagged, and stored in refrigerated facilities, then sold to National Forests at cost.

Volume of Business for the Various Major Activities of the Working Capital Fund (in thousands of dollars)

<u>Service</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>1980</u> <u>estimate</u>	<u>1981</u> <u>estimate</u>
Equipment	\$72,693	\$71,236	\$78,494
Aircraft	2,813	2,756	3,038
Supply	3,428	3,359	3,702
Nursery	8,965	8,787	9,680
Total	87,899	86,138	94,914

The Working Capital Fund requires no cash appropriation. Initially, its assets were purchased by regular Forest Service appropriations and were donated to the fund.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-4605-0-4-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Forestry related supply and support:			
Operating costs, funded.....	65,654	61,555	68,114
Capital investment, funded.....	18,571	24,068	24,717
Total program costs, funded.....	84,225	85,623	92,831
Change in selected resources (unde- livered orders).....	-8,239	....	....
10.00 Total obligations.....	75,986	85,623	92,831
<u>Financing:</u>			
Offsetting collections from:			
11.00 Federal funds:			
Revenue.....	-76,682	-74,770	-82,564
Income provision for in- creased cost of equipment replacement.....	-10,477	-10,580	-11,586
Unfilled customers' orders...	-232	-335	-365
14.00 Non-Federal sources: Proceeds from sale of equipment and other assets.....	-3,161	-2,750	-2,920
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance.....	-11,308	-25,874	-28,686
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance...	25,874	28,686	33,290
Budget authority.....	....	....	....
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	-14,566	-2,812	-4,604
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance.....	16,125	8,346	5,534
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance.....	-8,346	-5,534	-930
90.00 Outlays.....	-6,787	....	....
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5) 176	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WORKING CAPITAL FUND
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-4605-0-4-302	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	10,695	11,443	12,240
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	6,926	7,410	7,925
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	783	838	895
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	9	9	10
Total personnel compensation.....	18,413	19,700	21,070
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	1,810	1,937	2,070
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....	1	2	2
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	519	601	669
22.0 Transportation of things.....	819	948	1,055
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	1,264	1,462	1,627
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	137	158	176
25.0 Other services.....	8,410	9,730	10,826
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	23,748	26,945	28,476
31.0 Equipment.....	20,588	23,820	26,502
32.0 Lands and structures.....	262	303	337
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	3	3	4
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....	12	14	17
99.0 Total obligations.....	75,986	85,623	92,831

GPO : 1969 O-340-462 (62-J)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WORKING CAPITAL FUND
Personnel Summary

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-4605-0-4-302			
Total number of permanent positions...	504	499	493
Total compensable work-years.....	881	896	905
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(392)	(416)	(430)
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	(14)	(14)	(14)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions..	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600

GPO: 1964-O-737-489

(Mono cast: 21.5)

178

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 5)

(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	1979 actual	1980 estimate	1981 estimate
12-3911-0-4-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
1. Services for other Federal agencies <u>1/</u>	1,154	949	.....
2. Refunds	88	.....	.....
10.00 Total program costs, funded-obligations <u>2/</u>	1,242	949	.....
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Offsetting collections from: Federal funds	-88	.....	.....
21.98 Unobligated balance available, start of year: Fund balance ..	-2,103	-949	.....
24.98 Unobligated balance available, end of year: Fund balance	949	.....	.....
<u>Budget authority</u> .....	.....	.....	.....
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net	1,153	949	.....
72.98 Obligated balance, start of year: Fund balance'	1,757	1,327	.....
74.98 Obligated balance, end of year: Fund balance	-1,327	.....	.....
90.00 Outlays	1,583	2,276	.....
1/ Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$432 thousand; 1980, \$630 thousand; 1981, \$0.			
<div>(Mono cast: 21.5)</div> <div>179 (Mono cast: 5)</div> <div>(Mono cast: 5)</div> <div>(Mono cast: 4.9)</div>			

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-3911-0-4-302			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	105	112	....
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	12	13	....
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....			
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	117	125	....
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	16	17	....
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	8	8	....
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1	1	....
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities.....			
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	2	2	....
25.0 Other services.....	896	612	....
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	17	17	....
31.0 Equipment.....			
32.0 Lands and structures.....			
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	185	167	....
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....			
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....			
99.0 Total obligations.....	1,242	949	....

GPO 1969 O-340-462 (62-1)

(Mono cast: 20.11)

180

(Mono cast: 5.9)

(Mono cast: 5.9)

(Mono cast: 5)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND
Personnel Summary

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-3911-0-4-302			
Total number of permanent positions....	2,084	2,064	2,039
Total compensable work-years.....	3,473	3,489	3,478
Full-time equivalent of other posi- tions.....	(1,389)	(1,425)	(1,439)
Average ES salary.....	\$50,112	\$50,112	\$50,112
Average GS grade.....	8.70	8.70	8.70
Average GS salary.....	\$17,200	\$18,500	\$19,700
Average salary of ungraded positions..	\$13,641	\$14,596	\$15,600

COOPERATIVE WORK, FOREST SERVICE (TRUST FUND)

	1980	1981	1981	1981	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	<u>Authorized to date</u>	<u>RPA</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>from Base</u>
Dollars in thousands					
receipts	\$96,609		- -	\$96,400	N/A
Program level	97,841		99,815	96,400	-3,415
PFT person-years ...	910		910	910	- -

Objective

To provide for the use of funds collected for particular activities from users of Forest Service programs and others.

List of Available Authorities

P.L. 71-319, Act of June 9, 1930 (Knutson-Vandenberg Act), as amended by
P.L. 94-588, National Forest Management Act of 1976, (16 U.S.C. 576b, 472a(h)
Section: 3,18

Cooperative work (trust fund) for sale area betterment, is:
reforestation and forest improvement
(05-96) 12-8028 302 SAGR HAGR

Various Public Laws including the Act of June 30, 1914 (Cooperative Funds Act),
as amended: (16 U.S.C. 498, 572, 537, 572a, 1643a)

Cooperative work (trust fund) for other activities-
investigation, protection, and improvement of national forests
(05-96) 12-8028 302 SAGR HAGR

Program Description

Cooperative funds are received from States, counties, timber sale operators, individuals, associations, and others, and are expended by the Forest Service as authorized by law and the terms of the applicable agreements. The work consists of protection and improvement of the National Forests, work performed for the National Forest users, research investigations, reforestation, and administration of private forest lands.

The program is divided into:

- (1) Sale Area Betterment (including reforestation). Section 3 of the Act of June 9, 1930 (16 USC 576b), provides for deposits of funds by timber sale purchasers to cover the cost of reforestation and special cultural measures to improve the future stand of timber on the areas cutover by the purchaser. Accomplishments under this program are reported under the National Forest System limitation along with accomplishments for reforestation and stand improvement for that activity. The Act of October 22, 1976 (P.L. 94-588) (16 U.S.C. 472a provides that collections made for this activity will be included in the amount used to calculate payments to States (16 U.S.C. 500 and 501) for schools and roads.

(2) Cooperative work, other. This includes:

- (a) Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Trails and Other Improvements. Under the Acts of June 30, 1914 (16 USC 498) and March 3, 1925, April 24, 1950 (16 USC 572) and October 13, 1964 (16 USC 537), deposits for cooperative work are accepted from State and local government agencies, associations, Federal timber purchasers, users of roads, and others for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, and other improvements and for performing work which is the National Forest users' responsibility, this method of performance of the work being of mutual benefit or of benefit to the public at large. Deposits received for wildlife habitat improvement for States from their hunting and fishing fees are included in this activity.
- (b) Protection of National Forest and Adjacent Non-Federal Lands. The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 USC 498), authorizes the acceptance of contributions for the protection of the National Forests and the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5, Act of April 24, 1950 (16 USC 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for the protection of non-Federal lands in or near the National Forests. The arrangement for the protection of private lands from fire helps both parties since there are millions of acres of non-Federal forest land intermingled with Federal ownership on the National Forests. The lands in non-Federal ownership are usually in small tracts. It would be uneconomical for the owner to set up a fire control organization for the protection of his land. The advantage to the Government is that in many cases it would be necessary to suppress the fires on the non-Federal land without reimbursement in order to protect the adjoining Federal land.
- (c) Scaling. Under provisions of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 USC 572), and of Section 210 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (16 USC 572a), acceptance of deposits from timber purchasers for cooperative scaling service is authorized. Such arrangements are established only when requested by the operator and when the operator pays the extra cost of such services, either in advance or through reimbursement under appropriate payment guarantees.
- (d) Research Investigations. The Act of June 30, 1914 (16 USC 498), and the Act of June 30, 1978 (16 USC 1643) cited as the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 authorizes the acceptance of deposits for forestry research. Deposits are received for State and other public agencies, and from industrial, association, and other private agencies to finance research projects of mutual interest and benefit to both parties. The deposits may be made either in a single sum or on a continuing basis, and may either partially or wholly cover the cost of the research. The cooperative research projects may involve any aspect of forestry and vary widely as to scope and duration.
- (e) Administration of Non-Federal Lands. The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5, Act of April 24, 1950 (16 USC 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for the administration of non-Federal lands. These deposits are made by non-Federal owners having land intermingled with or adjacent to National Forests who wish these lands managed in accordance with good forest management practices. Their holdings are usually too small to warrant the employment of professional foresters to administer such tracts. The advantages to the Government include the avoidance of possible high fire hazard areas resulting from improper cutting practices, the elimination of the necessity of precisely marking the boundaries of the private land, and additional private forest land handled under proper forest practices.

- (f) Reforestation (private lands). The Act of March 3, 1925, as amended by Section 5, Act of April 24, 1950 (16 USC 572), authorizes the acceptance of deposits for reforestation of non-Federal lands situated within or near a National Forest. This work is limited to areas of non-Federal land within a planting project on the National Forests or to areas in which certain civic and other public-spirited organizations have taken an interest.

The decrease of \$3,415,000 from the base is for sale area betterment which reflects the level of activity available for fiscal year 1981. This level represents the mixture of sale areas ready for treatment and planting stock available for planting. Recent and projected accomplishments for this activity are displayed with the Reforestation and Stand Improvement subactivity of the National Forest System's Renewable Resources Management and Utilization activity.

Object class information for the decrease follows:

Travel	-30
Supplies, materials and equipment	-345
Other contractual services	-2,606
Lands and structure	-359
All others	-75
Total	-3,415

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
COOPERATIVE WORK

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code	19 79 actual	19 80 estimate	19 81 estimate
12-8028-0-7-302			
<u>Program by activities:</u>			
Construction and maintenance of roads and trails.....	15,000	15,000	15,700
Construction and maintenance of other improvements.....	1,500	1,500	1,000
Protection of national forest and adjacent private land.....	5,500	5,500	5,000
Sale area betterment and scaling....	75,671	75,081	74,040
Research investigations.....	700	700	600
Administration.....	50	50	50
Reforestation.....	10	10	10
10.00 Total program costs, funded- obligations <u>1/</u>	98,431	97,841	96,400
<u>Financing:</u>			
11.00 Federal Funds	-70		
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-173,250	-214,942	-213,710
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	214,942	213,710	213,710
60.00 <u>Budget authority (appropria- tion) (permanent, indefi- nite)</u>	140,053	96,609	96,400
<u>Relation of obligations to outlays:</u>			
71.00 Obligations incurred, net.....	98,361	97,841	96,400
72.40 Obligated balance, start of year.....	-39,504	-5,161	
74.40 Obligated balance, end of year.....	5,161	....	1,594
90.00 Outlays.....	64,018	92,680	97,994
<u>1/</u> Includes capital investment as follows: 1979, \$11,754 thousand; 1980, \$11,520 thousand; 1981, \$10,850 thousand.			
(Mono cast: 21.5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 5)	(Mono cast: 4.9)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
COOPERATIVE WORK
OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 12-8028-0-7-302	19 79 actual	1980 estimate	19 81 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions.....	18,676	19,983	21,380
11.3 Positions other than permanent.....	18,078	19,343	20,695
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	2,178	2,330	2,495
11.8 Special personal services payments.....			
Total personnel compensation.....	38,932	41,656	44,570
Personnel benefits:			
12.1 Civilian.....	3,828	4,095	4,380
13.0 Benefits for former personnel.....			
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	1,169	1,094	1,064
22.0 Transportation of things.....	3,843	3,596	3,498
23.1 Standard level user charges.....	1,832	1,832	1,990
23.2 Communications, utilities, and other rent.....	2,767	2,589	2,517
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	121	113	110
25.0 Other services.....	20,307	18,882	14,951
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	9,471	8,862	8,617
31.0 Equipment.....	1,717	1,607	1,562
32.0 Lands and structures.....	13,866	12,974	12,615
33.0 Investments and loans.....			
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	42	39	38
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	71	66	64
43.0 Interest and dividends.....			
44.0 Refunds.....	465	436	424
99.0 Total obligations.....	98,431	97,841	96,400













































